

ELLIPTIC ELEMENTS IN A WEYL GROUP: A HOMOGENEITY PROPERTY

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INTRODUCTION

0.1. Let G be a connected reductive algebraic group over an algebraically closed field \mathbf{k} of characteristic p . Let \mathbf{W} be the Weyl group of G . Let \mathcal{B} the variety of Borel subgroups of G . For each $w \in \mathbf{W}$ let \mathcal{O}_w be the corresponding G -orbit in $\mathcal{B} \times \mathcal{B}$. Let $\underline{l} : \mathbf{W} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$ be the standard length function. Let $\underline{\mathbf{W}}$ be the set of conjugacy classes in \mathbf{W} . For $C \in \underline{\mathbf{W}}$ let $d_C = \min_{w \in C} \underline{l}(w)$ and let $C_{\min} = \{w \in C; \underline{l}(w) = d_C\}$; let $\Phi(C)$ be the unipotent class in G associated to C in [L4, 4.1]. For any conjugacy class γ in G and any $w \in \mathbf{W}$ we set $\mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma = \{(g, B) \in \gamma \times \mathcal{B}; (B, gBg^{-1}) \in \mathcal{O}_w\}$; note that G acts on \mathfrak{B}_w^γ by $x : (g, B) \mapsto (xgx^{-1}, xBx^{-1})$.

For $w \in \mathbf{W}$ let $\mu(w)$ be the dimension of the fixed point space of $w : V \rightarrow V$ where V is the reflection representation of the Coxeter group \mathbf{W} . We say that w or its conjugacy class is elliptic if $\mu(w) = 0$. Let $\underline{\mathbf{W}}_{el}$ be the set of elliptic conjugacy classes in \mathbf{W} .

The following is the main result of this paper.

Theorem 0.2. *Let $C \in \underline{\mathbf{W}}_{el}$ and let $w \in C_{\min}$, $\gamma = \Phi(C)$. Then \mathfrak{B}_w^γ is a single G -orbit.*

In the case where p is not a bad prime for G , the weaker result that \mathfrak{B}_w^γ is a union of finitely many G -orbits is already known from [L4, 5.8(a),(b)].

0.3. In the setup of 0.2 let $g \in \gamma$ and let $\mathcal{B}_g^w = \{B \in \mathcal{B}; (B, gBg^{-1}) \in \mathcal{O}_w\}$. Let $Z(g)$ be the centralizer of g in G . The following result is an immediate consequence of 0.2.

(a) \mathcal{B}_g^w is a single orbit for the conjugation action of $Z(g)$.

It is likely that Theorem 0.2 (and its consequence (a)) continues to hold if C is a not necessarily elliptic conjugacy class. See 4.2 for a partial result in this direction.

0.4. The proof of the theorem is given in 3.2. It is a case by case argument. The proof for classical groups is easy for type A , relatively easy for type C and much more complicated for types B, D . The proof for exceptional groups can be reduced

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(using representation theory, as in [L4]) to a computer calculation. This calculation uses the character tables of Hecke algebras available through the CHEVIE package (see [GH]), the tables of Green polynomials in good characteristic (see [Lü]) and the analogous tables (provided to me by F. Lübeck) in bad characteristic; the fact that these last tables, computed using the algorithm in [L2, Ch.24], give indeed the Green functions, is proved by M. Geck [Ge] using earlier results in [L2,L3,Sh]. I thank Gongqin Li for her help with programming in GAP3.

0.5. Notation. Let $S = \{w \in \mathbf{W}; \underline{l}(w) = 1\}$. For any subset K of S let \mathbf{W}_K be the subgroup of \mathbf{W} generated by K and let \mathcal{P}_K be the conjugacy class of parabolic subgroups of G determined by K . (For example, $\mathcal{P}_\emptyset = \mathcal{B}$.) For $B \in \mathcal{B}$ let P_B^K be the unique subgroup in \mathcal{P}_K that contains B . Let G_{ad} be the adjoint group of G . Let \mathcal{Z}_G be the centre of G . For any nilpotent endomorphism N of a finite dimensional vector space V we denote by $\mathcal{M}(N, V)$ the multiset consisting of the sizes of Jordan blocks of N . For $n \in \mathbf{N}$ define $\kappa_n \in \{0, 1\}$ by $n - \kappa_n \in 2\mathbf{N}$. For $i \in \mathbf{Z} - \{0\}$ we define $\text{sgn}(i) \in \{1, -1\}$ by the condition that $\text{sgn}(i)i > 0$. If X is a finite set and $f : X \rightarrow X$ is a map, we set $X^f = \{x \in X; f(x) = x\}$.

1. ISOMETRY GROUPS

1.1. Let V be a \mathbf{k} -vector space of finite dimension $\mathbf{n} \geq 3$. We set $\kappa = \kappa_{\mathbf{n}}$. Let $n = (\mathbf{n} - \kappa)/2$. Assume that V has a fixed bilinear form $(,) : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$ and a fixed quadratic form $Q : V \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$ such that (i) or (ii) below holds:

- (i) $Q = 0$, $(x, x) = 0$ for all $x \in V$, $V^\perp = 0$;
- (ii) $Q \neq 0$, $(x, y) = Q(x + y) - Q(x) - Q(y)$ for $x, y \in V$, $Q : V^\perp \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$ is injective.

Here, for any subspace V' of V we set $V'^\perp = \{x \in V; (x, V') = 0\}$. In case (ii) it follows that $V^\perp = 0$ unless $\kappa = 1$ and $p = 2$ in which case $\dim V^\perp = 1$.

An element $g \in GL(V)$ is said to be an isometry if $(gx, gy) = (x, y)$ for all $x, y \in V$ and $Q(gx) = Q(x)$ for all $x \in V$. Let $Is(V)$ be the group of all isometries of V (a closed subgroup of $GL(V)$).

1.2. Let $p_1 \geq p_2 \geq \cdots \geq p_\sigma$ (or p_*) be a descending sequence of integers ≥ 1 such that $p_1 + p_2 + \cdots + p_\sigma = n$. If $\kappa = 1$ we set $p_{\sigma+1} = 1/2$.

Let $g \in Is(V)$. A collection of vectors w_i^t ($t \in [1, \sigma + \kappa]$, $i \in \mathbf{Z}$) in V is said to be (g, p_*) -adapted if

- (a) $w_{i+1}^t = gw_i^t$ for all t, i ;
- (b) $(w_i^t, w_j^t) = 0$ if $|i - j| < p_t$, $(w_i^t, w_j^t) = 1$ if $j - i = p_t$ ($t \in [1, \sigma]$, $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$);
- (c) $(w_i^t, w_j^r) = 0$ if $0 \leq i - j + p_r < 2p_t$ and $1 \leq t < r \leq \sigma$;
- (d) $(w_i^{\sigma+1}, w_i^{\sigma+1}) = 2$ for all i (if $\kappa = 1$);
- (e) $(w_i^t, w_j^{\sigma+1}) = 0$ if $\kappa = 1$, $0 \leq i - j < 2p_t$ and $1 \leq t \leq \sigma$.
- (f) $Q(w_i^t) = 0$ if $t \in [1, \sigma]$, $i \in \mathbf{Z}$ and $Q(w_i^{\sigma+1}) = 1$ if $\kappa = 1$, $i \in \mathbf{Z}$.

1.3. We preserve the setup of 1.2. We show:

- (a) $\{w_i^x; x \in [1, \sigma + \kappa], i \in [0, 2p_x - 1]\}$ is a basis of V .

(b) Assume that $e, f \in [1, \sigma + \kappa]$, ($e \leq f$) and that the subspace $\mathcal{W}_{e,f}$ of V spanned by $\{w_i^x; x \in [e, f], i \in [0, 2p_x - 1]\}$ is g -stable. Then the radical \mathcal{R} of $(\cdot, \cdot)|_{\mathcal{W}_{e,f}}$ is 0 unless $\kappa = 1, f = \sigma + 1, p = 2$, in which case $\mathcal{R} = V^\perp$.

We prove (b). The proof is similar to that of [L4, 3.3(iv),(vi)]. Let $[e, f]^* = [e, f] \cap [1, \sigma]$. Assume that $c_i^x \in \mathbf{k}$ ($x \in [e, f]^*, i \in [0, 2p_x - 1]$) are not all zero and that

$$(c) \quad \sum_{x \in [e, f]^*, i \in [0, 2p_x - 1]} c_i^x (w_i^x, w_j^y) = 0$$

for any $y \in [e, f]^*, j \in [0, 2p_y - 1]$. Let

$$i_0 = \min\{i \in \mathbf{N}; c_i^r \neq 0 \text{ for some } r \in [e, f]^* \text{ such that } i \leq 2p_r - 1\},$$

$$X = \{r \in [e, f]^*; c_{i_0}^r \neq 0, i_0 \leq 2p_r - 1\}.$$

We have $X \neq \emptyset$. Let r_0 be the largest number in X . Since $\mathcal{W}_{e,f}$ is g -stable, $w_{i_0+p_{r_0}}^{r_0}$ is a linear combination of elements w_j^y , $y \in [e, f]^*, j \in [0, 2p_j - 1]$ (which, by (c), have inner product zero with $\sum_{x \in [e, f]^*, i \in [0, 2p_x - 1]} c_i^x w_i^x$) and (if $\kappa = 1, f = \sigma + 1$) of $w_0^{\sigma+1}$ (which also has inner product zero with $\sum_{x \in [e, f]^*, i \in [0, 2p_x - 1]} c_i^x w_i^x$). Hence

$$\sum_{x \in [e, f]^*, i \in [0, 2p_x - 1]} c_i^x (w_i^x, w_{i_0+p_{r_0}}^{r_0}) = 0.$$

This can be written as follows:

$$\sum_{r \in X} c_{i_0}^r (w_{i_0}^r, w_{i_0+p_{r_0}}^{r_0}) + \sum_{r \in [e, f]^*; i \in [i_0+1, 2p_r - 1]} c_i^r (w_i^r, w_{i_0+p_{r_0}}^{r_0}).$$

If $r \in X$, $r \neq r_0$, we have $(w_{i_0}^r, w_{i_0+p_{r_0}}^{r_0}) = 0$ (using $r < r_0$). If $r \in [e, f]^*$ and $i \in [i_0+1, 2p_r - 1]$, we have $(w_i^r, w_{i_0+p_{r_0}}^{r_0}) = 0$: if $r < r_0$, we have $1 \leq i - i_0 \leq 2p_r - 1$; if $r \in [e, f]^*$, $r \geq r_0$ we have

$$1 \leq -2p_r + 1 + p_{r_0} + p_r \leq i_0 - i + p_{r_0} + p_r \leq -1 + p_{r_0} + p_r \leq 2p_{r_0} - 1.$$

We see that

$$0 = c_{i_0}^{r_0} (w_{i_0}^{r_0}, w_{i_0+p_{r_0}}^{r_0}) = c_{i_0}^{r_0};$$

this contradicts $c_{i_0}^{r_0} \neq 0$.

If $f \leq \sigma$ the previous argument shows that the symmetric matrix

$$(w_i^x, w_j^y)_{x, y \in [e, f], i \in [0, 2p_x - 1], j \in [0, 2p_y - 1]}$$

is nonsingular hence (b) holds.

Assume now that $f = \sigma + 1$ so that $\kappa = 1$. Let $\xi \in \mathcal{R}$. Then there exist $c_i^x \in \mathbf{k}$ ($x \in [e, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_x - 1]$) and $c \in \mathbf{k}$ are such that

$$\xi = \sum_{x \in [e, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_x - 1]} c_i^x w_i^x + c w_0^{\sigma+1}.$$

We have

$$(d) \quad \sum_{x \in [e, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_x - 1]} c_i^x (w_i^x, w_j^y) + c(w_0^{\sigma+1}, w_j^y) = 0$$

for any $y \in [e, \sigma + 1], j \in [0, 2p_y - 1]$. For $y \in [e, \sigma], j \in [0, 2p_y - 1]$, (d) becomes

$$\sum_{x \in [e, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_x - 1]} c_i^x (w_i^x, w_j^y) = 0;$$

this implies by the first part of the argument that $c_i^x = 0$ for all $x \in [e, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_x - 1]$. Thus $\xi = c w_0^{\sigma+1}$ and (d) implies $0 = c(w_0^{\sigma+1}, w_0^{\sigma+1}) = 2c$. If $p \neq 2$ this implies $c = 0$ so that $\xi = 0$. Thus in this case (b) holds. If $p = 2$ we see that $\mathcal{R} \subset \mathbf{k} w_0^{\sigma+1}$; conversely it is clear that $\mathbf{k} w_0^{\sigma+1} \subset \mathcal{R}$ hence (b) holds again. (Note that $w_0^{\sigma+1} \neq 0$ since $Q(w_0^{\sigma+1}) = 1$.)

We prove (a). We use (b) and its proof with $e = 1, f = \sigma$. If $\kappa = 0$, the nonsingularity of the symmetric matrix $(w_i^x, w_j^y)_{x, y \in [1, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_x - 1], j \in [0, 2p_y - 1]}$ shows that the vectors in (a) are linearly independent hence they form a basis of V (the number of these vectors is $\sum_{r \in [1, \sigma]} 2p_r = \dim V$). Now assume that $\kappa = 1$. Assume that

$$\sum_{x \in [e, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_x - 1]} c_i^x w_i^x + c w_0^{\sigma+1} = 0$$

where $c_i^x \in \mathbf{k}$ ($x \in [e, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_x - 1]$) and $c \in \mathbf{k}$ are not all zero. By the proof of (b) we must have $c_i^x = 0$ for all $x \in [e, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_x - 1]$. Hence $c w_0^{\sigma+1} = 0$. Since $w_0^{\sigma+1} \neq 0$ it follows that $c = 0$, a contradiction. We see that the vectors in (a) are linearly independent; since their number equals $\dim V$, they form a basis. This completes the proof of (a).

1.4. We now assume that g is unipotent. We set $N = g - 1 : V \rightarrow V$. Assume that $k > 0$ that $d \in [1, \sigma]$ is such that $2p_d \geq k \geq 2p_{d+1}$ (convention: $p_{\sigma+1} = 0$ if $\kappa = 0$) and that $\dim N^k V = \sum_{r \in [1, d]} (2p_r - k)$. Let $\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W}_{1, d}$, $\mathcal{W}' = \mathcal{W}_{d+1, \sigma+\kappa}$ (convention: if $\kappa = 0, d = \sigma$ then $\mathcal{W}' = 0$). We have the following result.

(a) $\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{W}'$ are g -stable, $\mathcal{W}' = \mathcal{W}^\perp$, $g : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$ has exactly d Jordan blocks. The proof is exactly the same as that of [L4, 3.5(b)] if we replace v'_r by w_0^r .

1.5. In the setup of 1.4 we assume that either $Q = 0$ or $p = 2$. We also assume that $\mathcal{M}(N, V)$ consists of $2p_1 \geq 2p_2 \geq \dots \geq 2p_\sigma$ (and 1 if $\kappa = 1$). Then for any $k \geq 0$ we have $\dim N^k(V) = \sum_{r \in [1, \sigma+\kappa]} \max(2p_r - k, 0)$. For any $r \in [1, \sigma + \kappa]$ let X_r be

the subspace of V spanned by $\{w_i^r; i \in [0, 2p_r - 1]\}$. Note that $V = \oplus_{r \in [1, \sigma + \kappa]} X_r$ (see 1.3(a)). We have the following result:

(a) *For any $r \in [1, \sigma + \kappa]$, X_r is a g -stable subspace of V and for any $r \neq t$ in $[1, \sigma + \kappa]$ we have $(X_r, X_t) = 0$.*

This is deduced from 1.4(a) in the same way as [L4, 3.5(c)] is deduced from [L4, 3.5(b)].

We have the following result.

Proposition 1.6. *In the setup of 1.5, assume that w_i^t ($t \in [1, \sigma + \kappa], i \in \mathbf{Z}$) is (g, p_*) -adapted. Then:*

- (a) $(w_i^t, w_j^t) = \text{sgn}(j - i) \binom{|j-i|+\pi-1}{|j-i|-\pi}$ if $|j - i| \geq \pi$, $(w_i^t, w_j^t) = 0$ if $|j - i| < \pi$ ($t \in [1, \sigma], \pi = p_t$);
- (b) $(w_i^{\sigma+1}, w_j^{\sigma+1}) = 0$ if $\kappa = 1, i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$;
- (c) $(w_i^t, w_j^r) = 0$ if $t \neq r$ in $[1, \sigma + \kappa], i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$.

We prove (a). Let t, π be as in (a). Now X_t is g -stable (see 1.5(a)) of dimension 2π and N acts on it as a single Jordan block of size 2π . Hence $N^{2\pi} w_0^t = 0$ that is,

$$(d) \quad \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k w_k^t = 0$$

where $n_k = (-1)^k \binom{2\pi}{k}$. Applying $(, w_{\pi+s}^t)$ (with $s \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0}$) to (d) we obtain

$$(w_0^t, w_{s+\pi}^t) + \sum_{k \in [1, 2\pi]; k \leq s} n_k (w_0^t, w_{s+\pi-k}^t) = 0.$$

(Note that if $k > s$ then $(w_0^t, w_{s+\pi-k}^t) = 0$.) This can be viewed as an inductive formula for $(w_0^t, w_{s+\pi}^t)$ (for $k \in [1, 2\pi], k \leq s$ we have $s + \pi - k \in [\pi, s + \pi - 1]$). We show that $\binom{2\pi+s-1}{s}$ satisfies the same inductive formula hence $(w_0^t, w_{s+\pi}^t) = \binom{2\pi+s-1}{s}$. It is enough to show that

$$\sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]; k \leq s} (-1)^k \binom{2\pi}{k} \binom{2\pi + s - k - 1}{s - k} = 0$$

for $s \geq 1$ or, setting $m = s - k$, that

$$\sum_{s \geq 0} \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]; m \geq 0; k+m=s} (-1)^k \binom{2\pi}{k} \binom{2\pi + m - 1}{m} T^s = 1$$

where T is an indeterminate. An equivalent statement is

$$\left(\sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} (-1)^k \binom{2\pi}{k} T^k \right) \left(\sum_{m \geq 0} \binom{2\pi + m - 1}{m} T^m \right) = 1.$$

This follows from the identity $\sum_{m \geq 0} \binom{M+m-1}{m} T^m = (1-T)^{-M}$ (for $M \geq 1$) which is easily verified. This proves (a).

We prove (b). We now have $\kappa = 1$. From 1.5(a) we see that $X_{\sigma+1}$ is g -stable. It is 1-dimensional hence g acts on it as the identity map. Thus $w_i^{\sigma+1} = w_0^{\sigma+1}$ and (b) is reduced to the case where $i = j = 0$ where it follows from the definition.

Now (c) follows from 1.5(a). The proposition is proved.

2. Orthogonal groups in odd characteristic.

2.1. In this section we assume that \mathbf{k} has characteristic $\neq 2$. We fix a map $\mathbf{k} \mapsto \mathbf{k}$, $\lambda \mapsto \sqrt{\lambda}$ such that $(\sqrt{\lambda})^2 = \lambda$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbf{k}$. We fix $\kappa \in \{0, 1\}$. Assume that $p_1 \geq p_2 \geq \dots \geq p_\sigma$ is a sequence in $\mathbf{Z}_{>0}$. When $\kappa = 1$ we set $p_{\sigma+1} = 1/2$.

As in [L4, 1.6], we define a function $\psi : [1, \sigma] \rightarrow \{-1, 0, 1\}$ as follows.

- (i) If $t \in [1, \sigma]$ is odd and $p_t < p_x$ for any $x \in [1, t-1]$ then $\psi(t) = 1$;
- (ii) if $t \in [1, \sigma]$ is even and $p_x < p_t$ for any $x \in [t+1, \sigma]$, then $\psi(t) = -1$;
- (iii) for all other $t \in [1, \sigma]$ we have $\psi(t) = 0$.

For any $y, x \in [1, \sigma + \kappa]$ and $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$ we will define $| \begin{smallmatrix} y \\ i \end{smallmatrix} : \begin{smallmatrix} x \\ j \end{smallmatrix} | \in \mathbf{k}$ in 2.2-2.8. We require that $| \begin{smallmatrix} y \\ i \end{smallmatrix} : \begin{smallmatrix} x \\ j \end{smallmatrix} | = | \begin{smallmatrix} x \\ j \end{smallmatrix} : \begin{smallmatrix} y \\ i \end{smallmatrix} |$. Hence it is enough to define $| \begin{smallmatrix} y \\ i \end{smallmatrix} : \begin{smallmatrix} x \\ j \end{smallmatrix} |$ under the following assumptions (which will be in force until the end of 2.8):

- π is a fixed number equal to one of the $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{\sigma+\kappa}$;
- $p_x = \pi$, $y \leq x$ (and $i \leq j$ if $y = x$);
- $| \begin{smallmatrix} t \\ i \end{smallmatrix} : \begin{smallmatrix} r \\ j \end{smallmatrix} |$ is already defined whenever $p_t > \pi, p_r > \pi$;
- (the last assumption is empty if $\pi = p_1$).

In the case where $p_1 > \pi$ we define integers $a, b \in [1, \sigma]$ by the following requirements:

- $p_b > p_{b+1} = \pi$;
- $p_a > \pi$, $\psi(a) = 1$ (hence a is odd) and a is maximal with these properties;
- we have $a \leq b$ and we set $I_\pi = [a, b]$.

For any $k \in [0, 2\pi]$ we set $n_k = (-1)^k \binom{2\pi}{k}$.

2.2. Assume that $p_y > \pi$ and that for some even $r \in [y, x-1]$ we have $p_r > p_{r+1}$. We set $| \begin{smallmatrix} y \\ i \end{smallmatrix} : \begin{smallmatrix} x \\ j \end{smallmatrix} | = 0$ for all $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$.

2.3. Assume that $p_y > \pi \geq 1$ and that for any even $r \in [y, x-1]$ we have $p_r = p_{r+1}$. Note that $p_1 > \pi$ hence $I_\pi = [a, b]$ is defined as in 2.1. We set $I = I_\pi$. We have $y \in I$.

We define some auxiliary elements $\alpha_h^r \in \mathbf{k}$ ($r \in I$; $h \in [0, p_r - \pi - 1]$), $\beta_{2p_r - 2\pi - h}^r \in$

\mathbf{k} ($r \in I; h \in [1, p_r - \pi]$) by induction on h , by the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \alpha_h^r + \sum_{r' \in I; r' > r; p_r = p_{r'}}^I \alpha_{h'}^{r'} |_{0}^{r'} :_{p_r}^r | = - \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |_{k+2p_a-2\pi}^a :_{p_r+h}^r | \\
 & - \sum_{r' \in I; i \in [0, p_{r'} - \pi - 1]; i < h; k \in [0, 2\pi]}^I \alpha_i^{r'} n_k |_{k+i}^{r'} :_{p_r+h}^r | \\
 (i) \quad & - \sum_{r' \in I; j \in [1, p_{r'} - \pi]; j < h; k \in [0, 2\pi]}^{II} \beta_{2p_{r'}-2\pi-j}^{r'} n_k |_{k+2p_{r'}-2\pi-j}^{r'} :_{p_r+h}^r |
 \end{aligned}$$

for $r \in I, h \in [0, p_r - \pi - 1]$ and

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \beta_{2p_r-2\pi-h}^r + \sum_{r' \in I; r' < r}^{II} \beta_{2p_{r'}-2\pi-h}^{r'} |_{2p_{r'}}^{r'} :_{p_r}^r | = - \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |_{k+2p_a-2\pi}^a :_{p_r-h}^r | \\
 & - \sum_{r' \in I; i \in [0, p_{r'} - \pi - 1]; i < h-1; k \in [0, 2\pi]}^I \alpha_i^{r'} n_k |_{k+i}^{r'} :_{p_r-h}^r | \\
 (ii) \quad & - \sum_{r' \in I; j \in [1, p_{r'} - \pi]; j < h; k \in [0, 2\pi]}^{II} \beta_{2p_{r'}-2\pi-j}^{r'} n_k |_{k+2p_{r'}-2\pi-j}^{r'} :_{p_r-h}^r |
 \end{aligned}$$

for $r \in I, h \in [1, p_r - \pi]$. Note that the right hand sides of (i),(ii) can be assumed to be known from the induction hypothesis. Also if $h = 0$ the right hand side of (i) is 0 and for $h = 1$ the right hand side of (ii) is 0. Thus we may assume that

$$\alpha_h^r + \sum_{r' \in I; r' > r; p_r = p_{r'}} |_{p_{r'}}^{r'} :_{2p_r}^r | \alpha_h^{r'}$$

is known (this determines α_h^r by descending induction on $r \in I$) and that

$$\beta_{2p_r-2\pi-h}^r + \sum_{r' \in I; r' < r} |_{2p_{r'}}^{r'} :_{p_r}^r | \beta_{2p_{r'}-2\pi-h}^{r'}$$

is known (this determines $\beta_{2p_r-2\pi-h}^r$ by induction on $r \in I$).

We now define $\tilde{a}_j^t \in \mathbf{k}$ for $t \in I, j \in [0, 2p_t - 2\pi - 1]$ as follows. If $j \in [0, p_t - \pi - 1]$ then $\tilde{a}_j^t = \alpha_j^t$. If $j \in [p_t - \pi, 2p_t - 2\pi - 1]$ then $\tilde{a}_j^t = \beta_j^t$ (note that $j = 2p_t - 2\pi - h$ with $h \in [1, p_t - \pi]$). From the definition we see that \tilde{a}_j^t is independent of the choice of x , as long as $p_x = \pi$. For $t \in I$ we set

$$\nu_t = \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |_{k+2p_a-2\pi}^a :_{2p_t-\pi}^t | + \sum_{\substack{r \in I; \\ i \in [0, 2p_r-2\pi-1]; \\ k \in [0, 2\pi]}} n_k |_{k+i}^r :_{2p_t-\pi}^t | \tilde{a}_i^r,$$

$$\mu = 2/\sqrt{2\nu_a} \quad (\text{if } \nu_a \neq 0), \quad \mu = 0 \quad (\text{if } \nu_a = 0).$$

(One can show that ν_a is nonzero but we will not use this.)

For $t \in I$ and $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$ we set

$$\begin{aligned} |^t_i :^x_j| &= 0 \quad \text{if } -\pi \leq i - j < 2p_t - \pi; \\ |^t_i :^x_j| &= \mu\nu_t \quad \text{if } i - j = 2p_t - \pi. \end{aligned}$$

For $t \in I$, $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$ such that $i - j = 2p_t - \pi + s$ ($s \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0}$) we define $|^t_i :^x_j|$ by induction on s as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} &|^t_i :^x_j| + \sum_{k \in [1, 2\pi]; k \leq s} n_k |^t_{i-k} :^x_j| \\ &= \mu \left(\sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |^t_{i-k} :^a_{j+2p_a-2\pi}| + \sum_{\substack{r \in I; \\ h \in [0, 2p_r-2\pi-1]; \\ k \in [0, 2\pi]}} n_k |^t_{i-k} :^r_{j+h} | \tilde{a}_h^r \right). \end{aligned}$$

(The right hand side is already known; if $k = s \in [1, 2\pi]$, the quantity $|^t_{i-k} :^x_j|$ is also known.) For $t \in I$, $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$ such that $i - j = -\pi - s$ ($s \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0}$) we define $|^t_i :^x_j|$ by induction on s as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} &|^t_i :^x_j| + \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi-1]; k \geq 2\pi-s} n_k |^t_{i+2\pi-k} :^x_j| \\ &= \mu \left(\sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |^a_{k+2p_a-2\pi} :^t_{i-j+2\pi}| + \sum_{\substack{r \in I; \\ h \in [0, 2p_r-2\pi-1]; \\ k \in [0, 2\pi]}} n_k |^r_{k+h} :^t_{i-j+2\pi} | \tilde{a}_h^r \right). \end{aligned}$$

(The right hand side is already known; if $k = 2\pi - s \in [0, 2\pi - 1]$, the quantity $|^t_{i+2\pi-k} :^x_j|$ is also known.) Thus $|^t_i :^y_j|$ is defined for all y such that $p_y > \pi$ and $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$ (it is independent of the choice of x , as long as $p_x = \pi$).

2.4. Assume that $\pi \geq 1$ and that $p_1 > \pi$. Then a, b, I_π are defined (see 2.1). Assume further that b is odd. We assume that $y = x$. We write I instead of I_π . We set $|^x_i :^x_j| = 0$ if $0 \leq j - i < \pi$, $|^x_i :^x_j| = 1$ if $j - i = \pi$.

For $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$ such that $j - i = \pi + s$ ($s \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0}$) we define $|^x_i :^x_j|$ by induction on s as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} &|^x_i :^x_j| + \sum_{k \in [1, 2\pi]; k \leq s} n_k |^x_{i+k} :^x_j| \\ &= \mu \left(\sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |^a_{i+k+2p_a-2\pi} :^x_j| + \sum_{\substack{r \in I; \\ h \in [0, 2p_r-2\pi-1]; \\ k \in [0, 2\pi]}} n_k |^r_{i+k+h} :^x_j | \tilde{a}_h^r \right). \end{aligned}$$

(The right hand side is already known from 2.3; if $k = s \in [1, 2\pi]$, the quantity $|^x_{i+k} :^x_j|$ is also known.) Thus $|^x_i :^x_j|$ is defined for $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$, $j \geq i$.

2.5. Assume that $\pi \geq 1$ and that either $p_1 > \pi$ and b (see 2.1) is even or that $p_1 = \pi$. We set $|_i^x :_j^x| = 0$ if $0 \leq j - i < \pi$, $|_i^x :_j^x| = 1$ if $j - i = \pi$, $|_i^x :_j^x| = 2\pi + 2$ if $j - i = \pi + 1$.

For $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$ such that $j - i = \pi + s$ ($s \in \mathbf{Z}_{\geq 2}$) we define $|_i^x :_j^x|$ by induction on s as follows:

$$|_i^x :_j^x| + \sum_{k \in [1, 2\pi+1]; k \leq s} (-1)^k \binom{2\pi+1}{k} |_i^x :_{j-k}^x| = 0.$$

We show that, if $i - j - \pi = s \geq 0$ or if $j - i - \pi = s \geq 0$, then

$$|_i^x :_j^x| = 2(2\pi+1)(2\pi+2)\dots(2\pi+s-1)(\pi+s)(s!)^{-1}.$$

It is enough to show that

$$\sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi+1]; k \leq s} (-1)^k \binom{2\pi+1}{k} (2\pi+1)\dots(2\pi+s-k-1)(2\pi+2s-2k)((s-k)!)^{-1} = 0$$

for $s \geq 2$ or that

$$\sum_{s \geq 0} \sum_{\substack{k \in [0, 2\pi+1]; \\ u \geq 0; \\ u+k=s}} (-1)^k \binom{2\pi+1}{k} (2\pi+1)\dots(2\pi+u-1)(2\pi+2u)(u!)^{-1} T^s = 1 + T$$

or that

$$\sum_{u \geq 0} (2\pi+1)\dots(2\pi+u-1)(2\pi+2u)(u!)^{-1} T^u = (1+T)(1-T)^{-2\pi-1}.$$

More generally we show that

$$\sum_{u \geq 0} (M+1)\dots(M+u-1)(M+2u-1)(u!)^{-1} T^u = (1+T)(1-T)^{-M}$$

for $M \geq 2$. The right hand side is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} & (1-T)^{-M+1} + 2T(1-T)^{-M} \\ &= \sum_{m \geq 0} \binom{M+m-2}{m} T^m + 2 \sum_{m \geq 0} \binom{M+m-1}{m} T^{m+1} \\ &= \sum_{m \geq 0} \left(\binom{M+m-2}{m} + 2 \binom{M+m-2}{m-1} \right) T^m \\ &= \sum_{m \geq 0} M(M+1)\dots(M+m-2)(M-1+2m)(m!)^{-1} T^m \end{aligned}$$

as desired. Thus $|_i^x :_j^x|$ is defined for all $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$ such that $j \geq i$.

2.6. Assume that $\pi \geq 1$ and that $\pi = p_y = p_x$, $y < x$. We set $|_i^y :_j^x| = 0$ if $-\pi \leq i - j < \pi$.

For $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$ such that $j - i = \pi + s$ ($s \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0}$) we define $|_i^y :_j^x|$ by induction on s as follows:

$$|_i^y :_j^x| + \sum_{k \in [1, 2\pi]; k < s} n_k |_{i+k}^y :_j^x| = \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |_{i+k}^x :_j^x|.$$

(The right hand side is known from 2.4, 2.5.)

For $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$ such that $i - j = \pi + s$ ($s \in \mathbf{Z}_{\geq 0}$) we define $|_i^y :_j^x|$ by induction on s as follows:

$$|_i^y :_j^x| + \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi-1]; k \geq 2\pi-s} n_k |_{i+k-2\pi}^y :_j^x| = \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |_{i+k-2\pi}^x :_j^x|.$$

(The right hand side is known from 2.4, 2.5.)

Under the assumption that either $p_1 > \pi$ and b is even or that $p_1 = \pi$ one can show that

$$|_i^y :_j^x| = 2 \binom{2\pi + s}{s} \text{ if } i - j - \pi = s \geq 0 \text{ or if } j - i - \pi - 1 = s \geq 0.$$

This fact will not be used here.

Thus $|_i^y :_j^x|$ is defined for all $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$.

2.7. Assume that $\kappa = 1$ and $\pi = 1/2$. Assume further that σ is even. We have $x = \sigma + 1$. Assume that $y \leq \sigma$. We set $|_i^y :_j^x| = 0$ for all i, j . We set $|_i^x :_j^x| = 2$ for all i, j .

2.8. Assume that $\kappa = 1$ and $\pi = 1/2$. Then a, b, I_π are defined (see 2.1). We have $b = \sigma$. Assume further that σ is odd. We define c_i^r for $r \in [a, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_r - 1]$ as follows. If the symmetric matrix (whose entries are already defined)

$$(|_i^r :_{i'}^{r'}|)_{r, r' \in [a, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_r - 1], i' \in [0, 2p_{r'} - 1]}$$

is nonsingular then c_i^r are uniquely defined by the system of linear equations

$$|_{2p_a}^a :_{i'}^{r'}| = \sum_{r \in [a, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_r - 1]} |_i^r :_{i'}^{r'}| c_i^r$$

whose coefficients are already defined. If the symmetric matrix above is singular then we set $c_i^r = 0$ for all r, i . (One can show that the last possibility does not occur; this will not be used here.) We set

$$c_0^x = \sqrt{\nu/2}$$

where

$$\nu = - \sum_{r, r' \in [a, \sigma]; i \in [0, 2p_r - 1]; i' \in [0, 2p_{r'} - 1]} c_i^r c_{i'}^{r'} |_i^r :_{i'}^{r'} |$$

is already defined. For any $r' \in [a, \sigma], i' \in [0, 2p_{r'} - 1], h \in \mathbf{Z}$ we set

$$|_{i'}^{r'} :_h^x | = (c_0^x)^{-1} (|_{2p_a+h}^a :_{i'}^{r'} | - \sum_{r \in [a, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_r - 1]} c_i^r |_{i+h}^r :_{i'}^{r'} |)$$

(the right hand side is already defined). For $h, h' \in \mathbf{Z}$ we set

$$\begin{aligned} |_h^x :_{h'}^x | &= (c_0^x)^{-2} (|_{2p_a+h}^a :_{2p_a+h'}^a | - \sum_{\substack{r \in [a, \sigma]; \\ i \in [0, 2p_r - 1]}} c_i^r (|_{i+h}^r :_{2p_a+h'}^a | + |_{i+h'}^r :_{2p_a+h}^a | \\ &+ \sum_{r, r' \in [a, \sigma]; i \in [0, 2p_r - 1]; i' \in [0, 2p_{r'} - 1]} c_i^r c_{i'}^{r'} |_{i+h}^r :_{i'+h'}^{r'} |) \end{aligned}$$

(the right hand side is already defined).

2.9. This completes the inductive definition of $|_i^y :_j^x |$. From the definitions we see that $|_i^y :_j^x | = |_{i'}^{y'} :_{j'}^{x'} |$ if $i - j = i' - j'$.

2.10. Assume for example that $\sigma = 2, k = p_1 > p_2 = 1$. It is likely that $|_{2k}^1 : 2^1|^2 = (-1)^{k-1} 2^{2k}$. (This is true at least if $k \in \{2, 3, 4\}$.) In particular, if $\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{C}$, $|_i^y :_j^x |$ is not necessarily a real number.

2.11. In the remainder of this section we fix $V, Q, (,), \mathbf{n}, \kappa, Is(V)$ as in 1.1; we assume that $Q \neq 0, p \neq 2$. We shall assume that $p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_\sigma = (\mathbf{n} - \kappa)/2$; if $\kappa = 0$ we assume also that $\kappa_\sigma = 0$. When $\kappa = 1$ we set $p_{\sigma+1} = 1/2$.

2.12. We fix a unipotent element $g \in Is(V)$. Let $N = g - 1 : V \rightarrow V$. We shall assume that $\mathcal{M}(N, V)$ consists of $2p_1 + \psi(1) \geq 2p_2 + \psi(2) \geq \dots \geq 2p_\sigma + \psi(\sigma)$ (and 1, if $\kappa = 1$ and $\kappa_\sigma = 0$).

Proposition 2.13. *Let w_i^t ($t \in [1, \sigma + \kappa], i \in \mathbf{Z}$) be a (g, p_*) -adapted collection of vectors in V (see 1.2). Then there exists $\epsilon : [1, \sigma + \kappa] \rightarrow \{1, -1\}, t \mapsto \epsilon_t$ such that $(\epsilon_t w_i^t, \epsilon_r w_j^r) = |_i^t :_j^r |$ (see 2.9) for all $t, r \in [1, \sigma + \kappa], i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$.*

The proof is given in 2.17-2.26.

2.14. Note that

(a) *the collection $\{N^i w_0^r; r \in [1, \sigma + \kappa], i \in [0, 2p_r - 1]\}$ is a basis of V .*

This follows from 1.3(a) since the collection in (a) is related to the collection in 1.3(a) by an upper triangular matrix with 1 on diagonal. Similarly, the following statement can be deduced from 1.3(b). Let $e, f \in [1, \sigma + \kappa], e \leq f$ be such that the subspace of V spanned by $\{N^i w_0^x; x \in [e, f], i \in [0, 2p_x - 1]\}$ is N -stable; then

(b) *the symmetric matrix $(N^i w_0^x, N^j w_0^y)_{x, y \in [e, f], i \in [0, 2p_x - 1], j \in [0, 2p_y - 1]}$ is nonsingular.*

2.15. Let $r \in [1, \sigma]$ be such that $\psi(r) = -1$. Then $\sum_{t \in [1, r]} \psi(t) = 0$ hence

$$\dim(N^{2p_r-1}V) = \sum_{t \in [1, r]} (2p_t + \psi(t) - 2p_r + 1) = \sum_{t \in [1, r]} (2p_t - 2p_r + 1).$$

Let $\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W}_{1,r}$. Let $\mathcal{W}' = \mathcal{W}_{t+1, \sigma+\kappa}$ (convention: if $\kappa = 0, t = \sigma$ then $\mathcal{W}' = 0$). We show:

(a) $g\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W}$; $g\mathcal{W}' = \mathcal{W}'$; $\mathcal{W}' = \mathcal{W}^\perp$;
 (b) $\mathcal{M}(N, \mathcal{W})$ consists of $2p_1 + \psi(1) \geq 2p_2 + \psi(2) \geq \dots \geq 2p_r + \psi(r)$; $\mathcal{M}(N, \mathcal{W}')$ consists of $2p_{r+1} + \psi(r+1) \geq 2p_{r+2} + \psi(r+2) \geq \dots \geq 2p_\sigma + \psi(\sigma)$ (and 1, if $\kappa = 1$ and $\kappa_\sigma = 0$).

(a) is a special case of 2.4(a) (with $k = 2p_r - 1, d = r$). Note that $2p_r > 2p_r - 1 \geq 2p_{r+1}$.

We prove (b). From 2.4(a) we see that $N : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$ has exactly r Jordan blocks. These are some of the Jordan blocks of $N : V \rightarrow V$ (recall that $V = \mathcal{W} \oplus \mathcal{W}'$ and $\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{W}'$ are N -stable). Hence $\mathcal{M}(N, \mathcal{W})$ is given by r terms of the sequence $2p_1 + \psi(1) \geq 2p_2 + \psi(2) \geq \dots \geq 2p_\sigma + \psi(\sigma)$ (and 1, if $\kappa = 1$ and $\kappa_\sigma = 0$). Now the sum of numbers in $\mathcal{M}(N, \mathcal{W})$ is equal to $\dim \mathcal{W}$ which is equal to the sum of the first r terms of the sequence above. Hence these numbers must be given by the first r terms of our sequence. This proves the first statement of (b). Using again that $V = \mathcal{W} \oplus \mathcal{W}'$ and $\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{W}'$ are N -stable, we see that the second statement of (b) follows from the first statement of (b).

2.16. Let $c \in [1, \sigma]$ be such that $\psi(c) = 1$. (Thus c is odd.) Let π be such that $\pi = p_x$ for some $x \in [1, \sigma]$ and $p_c \geq \pi$. Let $I = \{y \in [c, \sigma]; p_y > \pi\}$. Note that $I = \emptyset$ if $p_c = \pi$ and I is of the form $[c, d]$ with $c \leq d \leq \sigma$ if $p_c > \pi$; in this last case we assume that $\psi(t) = 0$ for any $t \in I - \{c\}$. If $p_c > \pi$ then d is odd. (If $d < \sigma$ then $p_d > p_{d+1}$, $\psi(d) = 0$, hence d is odd. If $d = \sigma$ is even then $\psi(d) = -1$, contrary to our assumption.) Let \mathcal{Z} be the subspace of V spanned by $\{N^i w_0^y; y \in I, i \in [2\pi, 2p_y - 1]\}$ and by $N^{2p_c} w_0^c$. Equivalently, \mathcal{Z} is the subspace of V spanned by $\{N^{2\pi} w_i^y; y \in I, i \in [0, 2p_y - 2\pi - 1]\}$ and by $N^{2\pi} w_{2p_c-2\pi}^c$. We show:

(a) $N^{2\pi} w_0^x \in \mathcal{Z}$ for any $x \in [c, \sigma]$ such that $p_x = \pi$;

(b) $\dim \mathcal{Z} = 1 + \sum_{y \in I} (2p_y - 2\pi)$.

Let \mathcal{W}' be the subspace of V spanned by $\{w_i^z; z \in [c, \sigma + \kappa], i \in [0, 2p_z - 1]\}$ or equivalently by $\{N^i w_0^z; z \in [c, \sigma + \kappa], i \in [0, 2p_z - 1]\}$. (This agrees with the notation of 2.15 if $c > 1$ and $r = c - 1$; if $c = 1$ we have $\mathcal{W}' = V$.) By 2.15, \mathcal{W}' is N -stable and $\mathcal{M}(N, \mathcal{W}')$ consists of $2p_c + \psi(c) \geq 2p_{c+1} + \psi(c+1) \geq \dots \geq 2p_\sigma + \psi(\sigma)$ (and 1, if $\kappa = 1$ and $\kappa_\sigma = 0$). In particular, $\dim N^{2p_c} \mathcal{W}' = 1$.

We prove (a) and (b) by induction on $p_c - \pi$. Assume first that $p_c = \pi$ so that $I = \emptyset$. Assume that (b) is false that is, $N^{2p_c} w_0^c = 0$. Then the subspace X of V spanned by $N^i w_0^c$ ($i \in [0, 2p_c - 1]$) is N -stable. By 2.14(b), $(\cdot, \cdot)|_X$ is nonsingular. The vectors $\{N^i w_0^c; i \in [0, 2p_c - 1]\}$ are linearly independent by 2.14(a). Hence $N + 1 : X \rightarrow X$ is a unipotent isometry of X with a single Jordan block and X has even dimension > 0 ; this is impossible. Thus (b) holds. As we have just seen

we have $N^{2p_c}w_0^c \neq 0$. Since $\dim N^{2p_c}\mathcal{W}' = 1$ we see that $N^{2p_c}\mathcal{W}'$ is spanned by $N^{2p_c}w_0^c$. Since $N^{2p_c}\mathcal{W}' = 1$ is an N -stable line we see that

$$(c) \ N^{2p_c+1}\mathcal{W}' = 0.$$

Now let $x \in [c, \sigma]$ be such that $p_x = \pi$. Then $N^{2p_x}w_0^x \in N^{2p_c}\mathcal{W}'$ hence $N^{2p_x}w_0^x$ is a multiple of $N^{2p_c}w_0^c$ and thus is in \mathcal{Z} . We see that (a) holds.

In the rest of the proof we assume that $p_c > \pi$ and that (a) and (b) hold for any π' such that $\pi' = p_r$ for some $r \in [1, \sigma]$ and $p_c \geq \pi' > \pi$. Let \mathcal{Z}' be the subspace of V spanned by $\{N^i w_0^y; y \in I, i \in [2\pi, 2p_y - 1]\}$. These vectors are linearly independent by 2.14(a). Hence $\dim \mathcal{Z}' = \sum_{y \in I} (2p_y - 2\pi)$. We see that (b) is equivalent to the equality $\dim \mathcal{Z} = 1 + \dim \mathcal{Z}'$. Assume that this equality is not true. Then $N^{2p_c}w_0^c \in \mathcal{Z}'$. We show that \mathcal{Z}' is N -stable. If $y \in I$, we have $p_c \geq p_y > \pi$ and the induction hypothesis shows that $N^{2p_y}w_0^y$ is a linear combination of $\{N^i w_0^{y'}; y' \in [c, y], i \in [2p_y, 2p_y - 1]\}$ (which are in \mathcal{Z}') and of $N^{2p_c}w_0^c$ (which is also in \mathcal{Z}'). Thus, $N^{2p_y}w_0^y \in \mathcal{Z}'$. We see that N maps each of the basis elements of \mathcal{Z}' to another element of that basis or to $N^{2p_y}w_0^y \in \mathcal{Z}'$, ($y \in I$). Thus, $N\mathcal{Z}' \subset \mathcal{Z}'$. Let \mathcal{Z}'' be the subspace of V spanned by $\{N^i w_0^y; y \in I, i \in [0, 2p_y - 1]\}$. We have $\mathcal{Z}' \subset \mathcal{Z}''$. We show that $N\mathcal{Z}'' \subset \mathcal{Z}''$. It is enough to show that for any $y \in I$ we have $N^{2p_y}w_0^y \in \mathcal{Z}''$. This follows from $N^{2p_y}w_0^y \in \mathcal{Z}'$ and $\mathcal{Z}' \subset \mathcal{Z}''$. By 2.14(b), $(\cdot, \cdot)|_{\mathcal{Z}''}$ is nonsingular. Hence we have $\mathcal{W}' = \mathcal{Z}'' \oplus \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}''$ where $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}'' = \{x \in \mathcal{W}'; (x, \mathcal{Z}'') = 0\}$. Moreover, since $\mathcal{W}', \mathcal{Z}''$ are g -stable we see that $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}''$ is also g -stable hence N -stable. Hence (setting $N_0 = N|_{\mathcal{Z}''}$) we see that $\mathcal{M}(N_0, \mathcal{Z}'')$ is contained in $\mathcal{M}(N, \mathcal{W}')$. Thus,

(d) $\mathcal{M}(N_0, \mathcal{Z}'')$ is contained in the multiset which consists of the numbers $2p_c + \psi(c) \geq 2p_{c+1} + \psi(c+1) \geq \dots \geq 2p_\sigma + \psi(\sigma)$ (and 1, if $\kappa = 1$ and $\kappa_\sigma = 0$). By the first part of the proof, the vectors $\{N^i w_0^c; i \in [0, 2p_c]\}$ of \mathcal{Z}'' are linearly independent. Hence N_0 has at least one Jordan block of size $\geq 2p_c + 1$ and using (d) it has exactly one Jordan block of size $2p_c + 1$. Applying [L4, 3.1] to N_0 we see that N_0 has at most $|I| = d - c + 1$ Jordan blocks. If $c = d$ then it follows that N_0 is a single Jordan block and we must have $\dim \mathcal{Z}'' = 2p_c + 1$; but in this case we have $\dim \mathcal{Z}'' = 2p_c$, contradiction. Now assume that $c < d$. Then $\mathcal{M}' := \mathcal{M}(N_0, \mathcal{Z}'') - \{2p_c + 1\}$ is a part of the list $2p_{c+1} \geq \dots \geq 2p_d \geq \dots$. Hence if S is the sum of the numbers in \mathcal{M}' (that is, $S = \dim \mathcal{Z}'' - (2p_c + 1) = (2p_c + 2p_{c+1} + \dots + 2p_d) - (2p_c + 1) = 2p_{c+1} + \dots + 2p_d - 1$), then $S \leq 2p_{c+1} + \dots + 2p_d$. This implies that the numbers in \mathcal{M}' are obtained from the list $2p_{c+1} \geq \dots \geq 2p_d$ by decreasing exactly one number in the list by 1 and leaving the other numbers unchanged. It follows that N_0 has exactly $d - c + 1$ Jordan blocks of which two have odd size and the remaining $d - c - 1$ are of even size. But c and d are odd hence $d - c - 1$ is odd. Thus N_0 has an odd number of Jordan blocks of even size. This is not possible since $N_0 + 1$ is a unipotent isometry of the nonsingular form (\cdot, \cdot) on the even dimensional space \mathcal{Z}'' . This contradiction proves (b).

Now let $x \in [c, \sigma]$ be such that $p_x = \pi$. From the knowledge of $\mathcal{M}(N, \mathcal{W}')$ we see that $\dim N^{2\pi}\mathcal{W}' = 1 + \sum_{y \in I} (2p_y - 2\pi) = 1 + \dim \mathcal{Z}'$. Using (b) we deduce that $\dim N^{2\pi}\mathcal{W}' = \dim \mathcal{Z}$. From the definitions we have $\mathcal{Z} \subset N^{2\pi}\mathcal{W}'$. It follows

that $\mathcal{Z} = N^{2\pi}\mathcal{W}'$. Clearly, we have $N^{2p_x}w_0^x \in N^{2\pi}\mathcal{W}'$. Hence $N^{2p_x}w_0^x \in \mathcal{Z}$ and (a) is proved.

This completes the inductive proof of (a) and (b).

2.17. Since $(w_i^t, w_j^r) = (w_j^r, w_i^t)$, to prove 2.13, it is enough to prove that

$$(\epsilon_y w_i^y, \epsilon_x w_j^x) = |i^y : j^x|$$

under the following assumptions (which will be in force until the end of 2.26):

π is a fixed number equal to one of $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{\sigma+\kappa}$;

$p_x = \pi$, $y \leq x$ (and $i \leq j$ if $y = x$);

$(\epsilon_t w_i^t, \epsilon_r w_j^r) = |i^t : j^r|$ whenever $p_t > \pi, p_r > \pi$.

Here $\epsilon_t \in \{1, -1\}$ are already defined for all t such that $p_t > \pi$ and $\epsilon_t \in \{1, -1\}$ is to be defined for all t such that $p_t = \pi$. For all t such that $p_t > \pi$ we replace w_i^t by $\epsilon_t w_i^t$ and we see that we can assume that $\epsilon_t = 1$ for such t . Thus we have $(w_i^t, w_j^r) = |i^t : j^r|$ whenever $p_t > \pi, p_r > \pi$.

In the case where $p_1 > \pi$ we define integers $a, b \in [1, \sigma]$ as in 2.1; we set $I_\pi = [a, b]$. For any $k \in [0, 2\pi]$ let n_k be as in 2.1.

2.18. Assume that $p_y > \pi$ and that for some even $r \in [y, x-1]$ we have $p_r > p_{r+1}$. We then have $\psi(r) = -1$. Define $\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{W}'$ in terms of r as in 2.15. We have $w_i^y \in \mathcal{W}, w_j^x \in \mathcal{W}'$, $(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{W}') = 0$ (see 2.15(a)). Hence we have $(w_i^y, w_j^x) = 0$. Thus 2.13 holds in this case.

2.19. Assume that $p_y > \pi \geq 1$ and that for any even $r \in [y, x-1]$ we have $p_r = p_{r+1}$. Note that $p_1 > \pi$ hence $I_\pi = [a, b]$ is defined as in 2.17. Now the assumptions of 2.16 are satisfied with $c = a, I = I_\pi, d = b$. We have $y \in I$. Using 2.16(a) we see that there exist $A_i^r \in \mathbf{k}$ ($r \in I; i \in [0, 2p_r - 2\pi - 1]$) and $C \in \mathbf{k}$ such that

$$N^{2\pi}w_0^x = CN^{2\pi}w_{2p_a-2\pi}^a + \sum_{r \in I; i \in [0, 2p_r-2\pi-1]} A_i^r N^{2\pi}w_i^r.$$

Thus we have

$$(a) \quad \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k w_k^x = C \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k w_{k+2p_a-2\pi}^a + \sum_{r \in I; i \in [0, 2p_r-2\pi-1]; k \in [0, 2\pi]} A_i^r n_k w_{k+i}^r.$$

Applying $(, w_\pi^x)$ to (a), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k (w_k^x, w_\pi^x) &= C \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k (w_{k+2p_a-2\pi}^a, w_\pi^x) \\ &+ \sum_{r \in I; i \in [0, 2p_r-2\pi-1]; k \in [0, 2\pi]} A_i^r n_k (w_{k+i}^r, w_\pi^x). \end{aligned}$$

In the first sum we have $(w_k^x, w_\pi^x) = 0$ except when $k = 0$ or $k = 2\pi$. In the second sum we have $k + 2p_a - 2\pi \in [0, 2p_a - 1]$ hence $(w_{k+2p_a-2\pi}^a, w_\pi^x) = 0$ except when $k = 2\pi$. In the third sum we have $k + i \in [0, 2p_r - 1]$ hence each term of the sum is zero. Thus we have

$2 = C(w_{2p_a}^a, w_p^x)$; in particular, $C \neq 0$.

For $r \in I, i \in [0, p_r - \pi - 1]$ we set $\tilde{A}_i^r = C^{-1}A_i^r$; for $r \in I, i \in [p_r - \pi, 2p_r - 2\pi - 1]$ we set $\tilde{B}_i^r = C^{-1}A_i^r$; then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} C^{-1} n_k w_k^x &= \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k w_{k+2p_a-2\pi}^a + \sum_{\substack{r \in I; \\ i \in [0, p_r - \pi - 1]}} \tilde{A}_i^r \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k w_{k+i}^r \\ \text{(b)} \quad &+ \sum_{r \in I; j \in [1, p_r - \pi]} \tilde{B}_{2p_r-2\pi-j}^r \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k w_{k+2p_r-2\pi-j}^r. \end{aligned}$$

Apply $(, w_u^r)$ to (b) where $r \in I, u \in [\pi, 2p_r - \pi]$ and note that $(w_u^r, w_k^x) = (w_{u-k+\pi}^r, w_\pi^x)$ equals 0 except when $u = 2p_r - \pi, k = 0$ when it is $(w_{2p_r}^r, w_\pi^x)$. (For $k \in [0, 2\pi]$ we have $0 \leq 2\pi - k \leq u - k + \pi \leq u + \pi \leq 2p_r$.) We also substitute $(w_i^t, w_j^{t'}) = |i^t : j^{t'}|$ for $t, t' \in I$. We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{u, 2p_r - \pi} C^{-1}(w_{2p_r}^r, w_\pi^x) &= \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |k+2p_a-2\pi^a : u^r| \\ &+ \sum_{r' \in I; i \in [0, p_{r'} - \pi - 1]} \tilde{A}_i^{r'} \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |k+i^{r'} : u^r| \\ \text{(b1)} \quad &+ \sum_{r' \in I; j \in [1, p_{r'} - \pi]} \tilde{B}_{2p_{r'}-2\pi-j}^{r'} \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |k+2p_{r'}-2\pi-j^{r'} : u^r|. \end{aligned}$$

We take $u = p_r + h$ ($h \in [0, p_r - \pi - 1]$) or $u = p_r - h$ ($h \in [1, p_r - \pi]$). We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |k+2p_a-2\pi^a : p_r+h^r| + \sum_{\substack{r' \in I; \\ i \in [0, p_{r'} - \pi - 1]; \\ k \in [0, 2\pi]}} \tilde{A}_i^{r'} n_k |k+i^{r'} : p_r+h^r| \\ \text{(c)} \quad &+ \sum_{r' \in I; j \in [1, p_{r'} - \pi]; k \in [0, 2\pi]} \tilde{B}_{2p_{r'}-2\pi-j}^{r'} n_k |k+2p_{r'}-2\pi-j^{r'} : p_r+h^r| \end{aligned}$$

for $r \in I, h \in [0, p_r - \pi - 1]$ and

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |k+2p_a-2\pi^a : p_r-h^r| + \sum_{\substack{r' \in I; \\ i \in [0, p_{r'} - \pi - 1]; \\ k \in [0, 2\pi]}} \tilde{A}_i^{r'} n_k |k+i^{r'} : p_r-h^r| \\ \text{(d)} \quad &+ \sum_{r' \in I; j \in [1, p_{r'} - \pi]; k \in [0, 2\pi]} \tilde{B}_{2p_{r'}-2\pi-j}^{r'} n_k |k+2p_{r'}-2\pi-j^{r'} : w_{p_r-h}^r| \end{aligned}$$

for $r \in I, h \in [1, p_r - \pi]$.

In Σ' for (c) we have assuming $i > h$:

if $r' \leq r$ then $1 \leq k + i - h \leq 2\pi + p_{r'} - \pi - 1 \leq 2p_{r'} - 1$ hence $|_{k+i}^{r'} :_{p_r+h}^r| = 0$;

if $r' \geq r$ then $1 \leq p_r - 2\pi - p_{r'} + \pi + 1 + p_{r'} \leq p_r + h - k - i + p_{r'} \leq p_r - 1 + p_{r'} \leq 2p_r - 1$ hence $|_{k+i}^{r'} :_{p_r+h}^r| = 0$.

In Σ' for (c) we have assuming $i = h$:

if $r' \leq r$ then $0 \leq k + i - h \leq 2\pi + p_{r'} - \pi - 1 \leq 2p_{r'} - 1$ hence $|_{k+i}^{r'} :_{p_r+h}^r|$ is 0 unless $r' = r, k = 0$ when it is 1;

if $r' > r$ then $0 \leq p_r - 2\pi + p_{r'} \leq p_r + h - k - i + p_{r'} \leq p_r + p_{r'} \leq 2p_r$ hence $|_{k+i}^{r'} :_{p_r+h}^r|$ is 0 unless $k = 0, p_r = p_{r'}$ when it equals $|_0^{r'} :_{p_r}^r|$.

In Σ'' for (c) we have assuming $j \geq h$ (so that $j + h \leq 2j - \delta_{j, p_{r'} - \pi}$):

if $r' < r$ then $0 \leq 2p_{r'} - 2\pi - 2j \leq k + 2p_{r'} - 2\pi - j - h \leq 2\pi + 2p_{r'} - 2\pi - 1 = 2p_{r'} - 1$ hence $|_{k+2p_{r'}-2\pi-j}^{r'} :_{p_r+h}^r| = 0$;

if $r' \geq r$ then $1 \leq p_r - 2\pi - p_{r'} + 2\pi + 1 \leq p_r + h - k - p_{r'} + 2\pi + j \leq p_r + 2j - \delta_{j, p_{r'} - \pi} - p_{r'} + 2\pi \leq p_r - p_{r'} + 2\pi + 2p_{r'} - 2\pi - 1 = p_r + p_{r'} - 1 \leq 2p_r - 1$ hence $|_{k+2p_{r'}-2\pi-j}^{r'} :_{p_r+h}^r| = 0$.

In Σ' for (d) we have assuming $i \geq h - 1$ (hence $i + h \leq 2i + 1$):

if $r' \leq r$ then $1 \leq k + i + h \leq 2\pi + 2i + 1 \leq 2\pi + 2p_{r'} - 2\pi - 2 + 1 \leq 2p_{r'} - 1$ hence $|_{k+i}^{r'} :_{p_r-h}^r| = 0$;

if $r' \geq r$ then $1 \leq p_r - p_{r'} + 1 = p_r - 2\pi + p_{r'} - 2p_{r'} + 2\pi + 2 - 1 \leq p_r - 2\pi + p_{r'} - 2i - 1 \leq p_r - h - k - i + p_{r'} \leq p_r + p_{r'} - 1 \leq 2p_r - 1$ hence $|_{k+i}^{r'} :_{p_r-h}^r| = 0$.

In Σ'' for (d) we have assuming $j > h$:

if $r' \leq r$ then $1 \leq 2p_{r'} - 2\pi - p_{r'} + \pi + 1 \leq k + 2p_{r'} - 2\pi - j + h \leq 2\pi + 2p_{r'} - 2\pi - 1 = 2p_{r'} - 1$ hence $|_{k+2p_{r'}-2\pi-j}^{r'} :_{p_r-h}^r| = 0$;

if $r' \geq r$ then $1 \leq p_r + 1 - p_{r'} \leq p_r - h - k - p_{r'} + 2\pi + j \leq p_r - 1 - p_{r'} + 2\pi + p_{r'} - \pi = p_r - 1 + \pi \leq 2p_r - 1$ hence $|_{k+2p_{r'}-2\pi-j}^{r'} :_{p_r-h}^r| = 0$.

In Σ'' for (d) we have assuming $j = h$:

if $r' < r$ then $0 \leq 2p_{r'} - 2\pi \leq k + 2p_{r'} - 2\pi - j + h \leq 2\pi + 2p_{r'} - 2\pi = 2p_{r'}$ hence $|_{k+2p_{r'}-2\pi-j}^{r'} :_{p_r-h}^r|$ is 0 unless $k = 2\pi$ when it equals $|_{2p_{r'}}^{r'} :_{p_r}^r|$;

if $r' \geq r$ then $0 \leq p_r - p_{r'} \leq p_r - h - k - p_{r'} + 2\pi + j \leq p_r - p_{r'} + 2\pi \leq 2p_r - 1$ hence $|_{k+2p_{r'}-2\pi-j}^{r'} :_{p_r-h}^r|$ is 0 unless $r' = r, k = 2\pi$ when it equals 1.

Thus (c),(d) can be rewritten as follows (we also substitute $(w_i^t, w_j^{t'}) = |_i^t :_j^{t'}|$ for

$t, t' \in I$):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \tilde{A}_h^r + \sum_{r' \in I; r' > r; p_r = p_{r'}}' \tilde{A}_h^{r'} |_0^{r'} :^r_{p_r} | = - \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |_{k+2p_a-2\pi}^a :^r_{p_r+h} | \\
& - \sum_{r' \in I; i \in [0, p_{r'} - \pi - 1]; i < h; k \in [0, 2\pi]}' \tilde{A}_i^{r'} n_k |_{k+i}^{r'} :^r_{p_r+h} | \\
(c1) \quad & - \sum_{r' \in I; j \in [1, p_{r'} - \pi]; j < h; k \in [0, 2\pi]}'' \tilde{B}_{2p_{r'}-2\pi-j}^{r'} n_k |_{k+2p_{r'}-2\pi-j}^{r'} :^r_{p_r+h} |
\end{aligned}$$

for $r \in I, h \in [0, p_r - \pi - 1]$ and

$$\begin{aligned}
& \tilde{B}_{2p_r-2\pi-h}^r + \sum_{r' \in I; r' < r}'' \tilde{B}_{2p_{r'}-2\pi-h}^{r'} |_{2p_{r'}}^{r'} :^r_{p_r} | = - \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |_{k+2p_a-2\pi}^a :^r_{p_r-h} | \\
& - \sum_{r' \in I; i \in [0, p_{r'} - \pi - 1]; i < h-1; k \in [0, 2\pi]}' \tilde{A}_i^{r'} n_k |_{k+i}^{r'} :^r_{p_r-h} | \\
(d1) \quad & - \sum_{r' \in I; j \in [1, p_{r'} - \pi]; j < h; k \in [0, 2\pi]}'' \tilde{B}_{2p_{r'}-2\pi-j}^{r'} n_k |_{k+2p_{r'}-2\pi-j}^{r'} :^r_{p_r-h} |
\end{aligned}$$

for $r \in I, h \in [1, p_r - \pi]$. Note that (c1), (d1) can be viewed as inductive formulas for $\tilde{A}_h^r, \tilde{B}_{2p_r-2\pi-h}^r$ which are identical to the inductive formulas 2.3(i), (ii). It follows that $\tilde{A}_h^r = \alpha_h^r$ for $r \in I, h \in [0, p_r - \pi - 1]$ and $\tilde{B}_{2p_r-2\pi-h}^r = \beta_{2p_r-2\pi-h}^r$ for $r \in I, h \in [1, p_r - \pi]$. We define \tilde{a}_j^t for $t \in I, j \in [0, 2p_t - 2\pi - 1]$ as in 2.3. Now (b1) with $u = 2p_r - \pi$ becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
C^{-1}(w_{2p_r}^r, w_\pi^x) &= \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |_{k+2p_a-2\pi}^a :^r_{2p_r-\pi} | \\
&+ \sum_{r' \in I; i \in [0, 2p_{r'}-2\pi-1]} \tilde{a}_i^{r'} \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |_{k+i}^{r'} :^r_{2p_r-\pi} |.
\end{aligned}$$

Equivalently,

$$C^{-1}(w_{2p_r}^r, w_\pi^x) = \nu_r$$

with ν_r as in 2.3. Combining this with the earlier identity $2 = C(w_{2p_a}^a, w_\pi^x)$ we see that $2\nu_r = (w_{2p_r}^r, w_\pi^x)(w_{2p_a}^a, w_\pi^x)$. Taking $r = a$ we see that $2\nu_a = (w_{2p_a}^a, w_\pi^x)^2$. Hence $(w_{2p_a}^a, w_\pi^x) = \epsilon_x \sqrt{2\nu_a}$ where $\epsilon_x \in \{1, -1\}$. Replacing w_i^x by $\epsilon_x w_i^x$ for $i \in \mathbf{Z}$ we see that we can assume that $\epsilon_x = 1$ so that $(w_{2p_a}^a, w_\pi^x) = \sqrt{2\nu_a}$. From

$2 = C(w_{2p_a}^a, w_\pi^x) = C\sqrt{2\nu_a}$ we see that $\nu_a \neq 0$ and $C = 2/\sqrt{2\nu_a}$. Thus with the notation of 2.3 we have $C = \mu$. We deduce $(w_{2p_r}^r, w_\pi^x) = \mu\nu_r$ hence $(w_{2p_r}^r, w_\pi^x) = |_{2p_r}^r :_\pi^x |$ for $r \in I$.

We can write (b) as follows

$$(e) \quad \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} \mu^{-1} n_k w_k^x = \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k w_{k+2p_a-2\pi}^a + \sum_{\substack{r \in I; \\ i \in [0, 2p_r-2\pi-1]}} \tilde{a}_i^r \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k w_{k+i}^r.$$

Applying $(, w_{2p_r-\pi+s}^r)$ (where $s \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0}$) to (e) and using the induction hypothesis we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \mu^{-1}(w_{2p_r-\pi+s}^r, w_0^x) + \sum_{k \in [1, 2\pi]; k \leq s} \mu^{-1} n_k |_{2p_r-\pi+s}^r :_k^x | \\ &= \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |_{k+2p_a-2\pi}^a :_{2p_r-\pi+s}^r | \\ &+ \sum_{r' \in I; i \in [0, 2p_{r'}-2\pi-1]; k \in [0, 2\pi]} \tilde{a}_i^{r'} n_k |_{k+i}^{r'} :_{2p_r-\pi+s}^r |. \end{aligned}$$

(We use that $(w_{2p_r-\pi+s}^r, w_k^x) = 0$ if $k > s$; indeed, $0 \leq 2p_r - 2\pi \leq 2p_r + s - k \leq 2p_r - 1$.) Comparing this with 2.3 we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & (w_{2p_r-\pi+s}^r, w_0^x) + \sum_{k \in [1, 2\pi]; k \leq s} n_k (w_{2p_r-\pi+s}^r, w_k^x) \\ &= |_{2p_r-\pi+s}^r :_0^x | + \sum_{k \in [1, 2\pi]; k \leq s} n_k |_{2p_r-\pi+s}^r :_k^x | \end{aligned}$$

for $s > 0$ which implies by induction on s that $(w_{2p_r-\pi+s}^r, w_0^x) = |_{2p_r-\pi+s}^r :_0^x |$.

Applying $(, w_{\pi-s}^r)$ (where $s \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0}$) to (e) and using the induction hypothesis we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \mu^{-1}(w_{\pi-s}^r, w_{2\pi}^x) + \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi-1]; k \geq 2\pi-s} \mu^{-1} n_k (w_{\pi-s}^r, w_k^x) \\ &= \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |_{k+2p_a-2\pi}^a :_{\pi-s}^r | + \sum_{r' \in I; i \in [0, 2p_{r'}-2\pi-1]} \tilde{a}_i^{r'} \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |_{k+i}^{r'} :_{\pi-s}^r |. \end{aligned}$$

(We use that $(w_{\pi-s}^r, w_k^x) = 0$ if $k < 2\pi - s$; indeed $1 \leq 2\pi - s - k \leq 2p_r - 1$.) Comparing this with 2.3 we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & (w_{\pi-s}^r, w_{2\pi}^x) + \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi-1]; k \geq 2\pi-s} n_k (w_{\pi-s}^r, w_k^x) \\ &= |_{\pi-s}^r :_{2\pi}^x | + \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi-1]; k \geq 2\pi-s} n_k |_{\pi-s}^r :_k^x | \end{aligned}$$

for $s > 0$ which implies by induction on s that

$$(w_{\pi-s}^r, w_{2\pi}^x) = |_{\pi-s}^r :_{2\pi}^x |.$$

We see that

$$(f) \quad (w_i^r, w_j^x) = |_i^r :_j^x |$$

for any $r \in I$ and any $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$.

2.20. Assume that $\pi \geq 1$ and that $p_1 > \pi$. Then a, b, I_π are defined (see 2.17). Assume further that b is odd. Then 2.19(e) holds. We write I instead of I_π . Applying $(, w_{\pi+s}^x)$ where $s \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0}$ to 2.19(e) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \mu^{-1}(w_0^x, w_{\pi+s}^x) + \sum_{k \in [1, 2\pi]; k \leq s} \mu^{-1} n_k(w_k^x, w_{\pi+s}^x) \\ &= \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k(w_{k+2p_a-2\pi}^a, w_{\pi+s}^x) + \sum_{r \in I; i \in [0, 2p_r-2\pi-1]} \tilde{a}_i^r \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k(w_{k+i}^r, w_{\pi+s}^x). \end{aligned}$$

(We use that $(w_k^x, w_{\pi+s}^x) = 0$ for $k > s$; indeed we have $1 \leq 2\pi + s - k \leq 2\pi - 1$.) We rewrite this using 2.19(f):

$$\begin{aligned} & \mu^{-1}(w_0^x, w_{\pi+s}^x) + \sum_{k \in [1, 2\pi]; k \leq s} \mu^{-1} n_k(w_k^x, w_{\pi+s}^x) \\ &= \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |_{k+2p_a-2\pi}^a : w_{\pi+s}^x | + \sum_{r \in I; i \in [0, 2p_r-2\pi-1]} \tilde{a}_i^r \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |_{k+i}^r :_{\pi+s}^x |. \end{aligned}$$

Comparing with 2.4 we deduce

$$(w_0^x, w_{\pi+s}^x) + \sum_{k \in [1, 2\pi]; k \leq s} n_k(w_k^x, w_{\pi+s}^x) = |_0^x :_{\pi+s}^x | + \sum_{k \in [1, 2\pi]; k \leq s} n_k |_k^x :_{\pi+s}^x |.$$

From this equality we see by induction on s that $(w_0^x, w_{\pi+s}^x) = |_0^x :_{\pi+s}^x |$. Hence $(w_i^x, w_j^x) = |_i^x :_j^x |$ for any i, j such that $j - i > \pi$. By symmetry the same equality holds for any i, j such that $i - j > \pi$. It also holds for $j - i \in [-\pi, \pi]$ by the definition of w_i^x . Hence it holds for any i, j .

2.21. Assume that $\pi \geq 1$ and that either $p_1 > \pi$ and b (see 2.17) is even or that $p_1 = \pi$. Now 2.16(c) is applicable with $c = b + 1$ (if $p_1 > \pi$) or with $c = 1$ (if $p_1 = \pi$). From 2.16(c) we see that $N^{2\pi+1}w_0^x = 0$ that is,

$$(a) \quad \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi+1]} (-1)^k \binom{2\pi+1}{k} w_k^x = 0.$$

Applying $(, w_\pi^x)$ to (a) we obtain

$$\sum_{k \in \{0, 2\pi, 2\pi+1\}} (-1)^k \binom{2\pi+1}{k} (w_k^x, w_\pi^x) = 0$$

that is $1 + (2\pi + 1) - (w_{2\pi+1}^x, w_\pi^x) = 0$ so that $(w_{\pi+1}^x, w_0^x) = 2\pi + 2$. Thus $(w_{\pi+1}^x, w_0^x) = |_0^x :_{\pi+1}^x|$, see 2.5. Applying $(, w_{\pi+s}^x)$ (with $s \in \mathbf{Z}_{\geq 2}$) to (a) we obtain

$$(b) \quad (w_0^x, w_{s+\pi}^x) + \sum_{k \in [1, 2\pi+1]; k \leq s} (-1)^k \binom{2\pi+1}{k} (w_0^x, w_{s+\pi-k}^x) = 0.$$

(Note that if $k > s$ then $(w_0^x, w_{s+\pi-k}^x) = 0$.) This can be viewed as an inductive formula for $(w_0^x, w_{s+\pi}^x)$ (for $k \in [1, 2\pi+1], k \leq s$ we have $s+\pi-k \in [\pi, s+\pi-1]$). The same inductive formula holds for $|_0^x :_{s+\pi}^x|$, see 2.5. It follows that $(w_0^x, w_{s+\pi}^x) = |_0^x :_{s+\pi}^x|$ for any $s \in \mathbf{Z}_{\geq 2}$. Hence $(w_i^x, w_j^x) = |_i^x :_j^x|$ for any $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$ such that $j - i \geq \pi + 2$. The last equality also holds for i, j such that $j - i \in [0, \pi + 1]$ and then by symmetry, for any i, j .

2.22. Assume that $\pi \geq 1$ and that $p_1 > \pi = p_y = p_x$, $y < x$. Then a, b, I_π are defined (see 2.17). Assume further that b is odd. Then 2.19(e) holds for x and also for y instead of x ; these two identities have the same right hand side, hence they have equal left hand sides (after multiplication by μ):

$$(a) \quad \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k w_k^y = \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k w_k^x.$$

Applying $(, w_{\pi+s}^x)$ (with $s \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0}$) to (a) gives

$$(b) \quad (w_0^y, w_{\pi+s}^x) + \sum_{k \in [1, 2\pi]; k < s} n_k (w_k^y, w_{\pi+s}^x) = \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]; k \leq s} n_k (w_k^x, w_{\pi+s}^x).$$

(Note that if $k \geq s$ then $(w_k^y, w_{\pi+s}^x) = 0$; indeed, we have $0 \leq k - s \leq 2\pi - 1$.) Here the right hand side is equal to $\sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |_k^x :_{\pi+s}^x|$ by 2.20. In the left hand side we have for $k \in [1, 2\pi], k < s$: $(w_k^y, w_{\pi+s}^x) = (w_0^y, w_{\pi+s-k}^x)$ and $0 < s - k < s$. Thus (b) can be viewed as an inductive formula for $(w_0^y, w_{\pi+s}^x)$. This is the same as the inductive formula 2.6 for $|_0^y :_{\pi+s}^x|$. It follows that $(w_0^y, w_{\pi+s}^x) = |_0^y :_{\pi+s}^x|$ for $s \geq 1$. We see that $(w_i^y, w_j^x) = |_i^y :_j^x|$ for any $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$ such that $j - i > \pi$.

Applying $(, w_{\pi-s}^x)$ (with $s \in \mathbf{Z}_{\geq 0}$) to (a) gives

$$(c) \quad (w_{2\pi}^y, w_{\pi-s}^x) + \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi-1]; k \geq 2\pi-s} n_k (w_k^y, w_{\pi-s}^x) = \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k (w_k^x, w_{\pi-s}^x).$$

(Note that if $k < 2\pi - s$ then $(w_k^y, w_{\pi-s}^x) = 0$; indeed we have $0 \leq k + s \leq 2\pi - 1$.)

Here the right hand side is equal to $\sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k |_k^x :_{\pi-s}^x |$ by 2.20. In the left hand side we have for $k \in [0, 2\pi - 1], k \geq 2\pi - s$: $(w_k^y, w_{\pi-s}^x) = (w_{2\pi}^y, w_{\pi-s+2\pi-k}^x)$ and $0 \leq s + k - 2\pi < s$. Thus (c) can be viewed as an inductive formula for $(w_{2\pi}^y, w_{\pi-s}^x)$. This is the same as the inductive formula 2.6 for $|_{2\pi}^y :_{\pi-s}^x |$. It follows that $(w_{2\pi}^y, w_{\pi-s}^x) = |_{2\pi}^y :_{\pi-s}^x |$ for $s \geq 0$. We see that $(w_i^y, w_j^x) = |_i^y :_j^x |$ for any $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$ such that $i - j \geq \pi$. Since $(w_i^y, w_j^x) = |_i^y :_j^x | = 0$ for any $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$ such that $-\pi \leq i - j < \pi$ it follows that $(w_i^y, w_j^x) = |_i^y :_j^x | = 0$ for any $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$.

2.23. Assume that $\pi \geq 1$. Assume further that either $p_1 > \pi$ and b (see 2.17) is even or that $p_1 = \pi$. We apply 2.16(a),(b) with $c = b + 1$ (if $p_1 > \pi$) or with $c = 1$ (if $p_1 = \pi$). We deduce that for any $z \in [1, \sigma]$ such that $p_z = \pi$ we have $N^{2\pi} w_0^z = \zeta_z N^{2\pi} w_0^c$ where $\zeta_z \in \mathbf{k}$. We show that $\zeta_x = \pm 1$. If $z = c$ this is clear. We now assume that $z > c$. We have

$$(a) \quad \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k w_k^z = \zeta_z \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k w_k^c.$$

Taking $(, w_\pi^z)$ with (a) we obtain $\zeta_z (w_{2\pi}^c, w_\pi^z) = 2$. In particular $\zeta_z \neq 0$ and $2\zeta_z^{-1} = (w_0^z, w_\pi^c)$. Taking $(, w_\pi^c)$ with (a) we obtain $(w_0^z, w_\pi^c) = 2\zeta_z$. We see that $2\zeta_z^{-1} = 2\zeta_z$ hence $\zeta_z = \pm 1$ as claimed. Replacing w_i^z by $\zeta_z w_i^z$ for all z such that $p_z = \pi$ and all $i \in \mathbf{Z}$ we see that we can assume that $\zeta_z = 1$ for all z as above.

2.24. Assume that $\pi \geq 1$ and that $\pi = p_y = p_x, y < x$. Assume further that either $p_1 > \pi$ and b (see 2.17) is even or that $p_1 = \pi$. Applying 2.23(a) to x and y instead of z and using that $\zeta_x = \zeta_y = 1$ we see that

$$\sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k w_k^x = \sum_{k \in [0, 2\pi]} n_k w_k^y.$$

From this we deduce exactly as in 2.22 that $(w_i^y, w_j^x) = |_i^y :_j^x | = 0$ for any $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$.

2.25. Assume that $\kappa = 1$ and $\pi = 1/2$. Assume further that σ is even. We have $x = \sigma + 1$ and $\psi(\sigma) = -1$. We apply 2.15(a) with $r = \sigma$; in this case \mathcal{W} is spanned by $\{w_i^t; t \in [1, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_t - 1]\}$ and \mathcal{W}' is spanned by w_0^x . Using 2.15(a) we see that $g\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W}$ and $g\mathcal{W}' = \mathcal{W}'$. Since g is unipotent and $\dim \mathcal{W}' = 1$ we see that $g = 1$ on \mathcal{W}' . Hence $w_j^x = w_0^x$ for all $j \in \mathbf{Z}$. Since \mathcal{W} is g -stable, for any $r \in [1, \sigma], i \in \mathbf{Z}$ we have $w_i^r \in \mathcal{W}$; since $(\mathcal{W}, w_0^x) = 0$ and $w_j^x = w_0^x$ we see that for any $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$ we have $(w_i^r, w_j^x) = 0$. Hence $(w_i^r, w_j^x) = |_i^r :_j^x |$. (See 2.7.) Note also that for any $i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$ we have $(w_i^x, w_j^x) = (w_0^x, w_0^x) = 2$; hence $(w_i^x, w_j^x) = |_i^x :_j^x |$. (See 2.7.)

2.26. Assume that $\kappa = 1$ and $\pi = 1/2$. Then a, b, I_π are defined (see 2.17). We have $b = \sigma, x = \sigma + 1$. Assume further that σ is odd. Then any Jordan block of $N : V \rightarrow V$ has size ≥ 2 . Let V_1 be the subspace of V spanned by $\{w_i^r; r \in [a, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_r - 1]\}$. Let V_2 be the subspace of V spanned by

$\{w_i^r; r \in [a, \sigma + 1], i \in [0, 2p_r - 1]\}$. We have $V_2 = V_1 \oplus \mathbf{k}w_0^x$ with $(V_1, w_0^x) = 0$, $(w_0^x, w_0^x) = 2$. This, together with the fact that $(,)_{V_2}$ is nonsingular (see 2.14(b)) implies that $(,)|_{V_1}$ is nonsingular. In particular the symmetric matrix $((w_i^r, w_{i'}^{r'}))_{r, r' \in [a, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_r - 1], i' \in [0, 2p_{r'} - 1]}$ is nonsingular. By the induction hypothesis this is the same as the symmetric matrix

$$(|_i^r :_{i'}^{r'} |)_{r, r' \in [a, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_r - 1], i' \in [0, 2p_{r'} - 1]}$$

which is therefore nonsingular. Since V_2 is g -stable (see 2.15(a)) we can write

$$(a) \quad w_{2p_a}^a = \sum_{r \in [a, \sigma + 1], i \in [0, 2p_r - 1]} C_i^r w_i^r$$

with $C_i^r \in \mathbf{k}$. For any $r' \in [a, \sigma], i' \in [0, 2p_{r'} - 1]$ we have $(w_0^x, w_{i'}^{r'}) = 0$ hence

$$(w_{2p_a}^a, w_{i'}^{r'}) = \sum_{r \in [a, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_r - 1]} (w_i^r, w_{i'}^{r'}) C_i^r$$

that is,

$$|_{2p_a}^a :_{i'}^{r'} | = \sum_{r \in [a, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_r - 1]} |_i^r : w_{i'}^{r'} | C_i^r.$$

This can be regarded as a system of linear equations with unknowns C_i^r and with a nonsingular matrix. This is the same as the system of linear equations defining c_i^r in 2.8. It follows that $C_i^r = c_i^r$ for $r \in [a, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_r - 1]$.

Assume that $C_0^x = 0$. Then from (a) we see that $w_{2p_a}^a \in V_1$. Note that V_1 is spanned by $\{N^i w_0^r; r \in [a, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_r - 1]\}$. Since $w_{2p_a}^a$ is equal to $N^{2p_a} w_0^a$ plus a linear combination of elements in V_1 it follows that $N^{2p_a} w_0^a \in V_1$. We show that $NV_1 \subset V_1$. It is enough to show that $NN^i w_0^r \in V_1$ for any $r \in [a, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_r - 1]$. If $i \in [0, 2p_r - 2]$ this is obvious. If $i = 2p_r - 1$ then $NN^i w_0^r = N^{2p_r} w_0^r$ which by 2.16(a) belongs to the space generated by V_1 and by $N^{2p_a} w_0^a$ (which also belongs to V_1) hence $NN^i w_0^r \in V_1$. Thus $NV_1 \subset V_1$ and $gV_1 \subset V_1$. Using the decomposition $V_2 = V_1 \oplus \mathbf{k}w_0^x$ in which $\mathbf{k}w_0^x$ is the perpendicular to V_1 in V_2 it follows that the line $\mathbf{k}w_0^x$ is also g -stable. Since g is unipotent it must act on $\mathbf{k}w_0^x$ as identity. We see that $N : V_2 \rightarrow V_2$ has at least one Jordan block of size 1. Using 2.15(a) it follows that $N : V \rightarrow V$ has at least one Jordan block of size 1. But this is not the case. We have therefore proved that $C_0^x \neq 0$. Taking self inner products in (a) and using the induction hypothesis we obtain

$$0 = \sum_{r, r' \in [a, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_r - 1], i' \in [0, 2p_{r'} - 1]} c_i^r c_{i'}^{r'} |_i^r :_{i'}^{r'} | + 2(C_0^x)^2.$$

(Note that $|_{2p_a}^a :_{2p_a}^a | = 0$.) Hence

$$C_0^x = \epsilon_x \sqrt{\nu/2}$$

where

$$\nu = - \sum_{r, r' \in [a, \sigma]; i \in [0, 2p_r - 1]; i' \in [0, 2p_{r'} - 1]} c_i^r c_{i'}^{r'} | \begin{smallmatrix} r \\ i \end{smallmatrix} : \begin{smallmatrix} r' \\ i' \end{smallmatrix} |$$

and $\epsilon_x = \pm 1$. Replacing w_i^x by $\epsilon_x w_i^x$ for any $i \in \mathbf{Z}$ we see that we can assume that $\epsilon_x = 1$. Comparing with 2.8 we see that $C_0^x = c_0^x$. In particular, $c_0^x \neq 0$. We have

$$w_0^x = (c_0^x)^{-1} (w_{2p_a}^a - \sum_{r \in [a, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_r - 1]} c_i^r w_i^r).$$

Applying g^h ($h \in \mathbf{Z}$) we obtain

$$(b) \quad w_h^x = (c_0^x)^{-1} (w_{2p_a+h}^a - \sum_{r \in [a, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_r - 1]} c_i^r w_{i+h}^r).$$

For any $r' \in [a, \sigma], i' \in [0, 2p_{r'} - 1]$ we have (using (b) and the induction hypothesis):

$$(w_{i'}^{r'}, w_h^x) = (c_0^x)^{-1} (| \begin{smallmatrix} a \\ 2p_a+h \end{smallmatrix} : \begin{smallmatrix} r' \\ i' \end{smallmatrix} | - \sum_{r \in [a, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_r - 1]} c_i^r | \begin{smallmatrix} r \\ i+h \end{smallmatrix} : \begin{smallmatrix} r' \\ i' \end{smallmatrix} |)$$

hence

$$(w_h^x, w_{i'}^{r'}) = | \begin{smallmatrix} x \\ h \end{smallmatrix} : \begin{smallmatrix} r' \\ i' \end{smallmatrix} |.$$

(See 2.8.) For $h, h' \in \mathbf{Z}$ we have (using (b) and the induction hypothesis):

$$\begin{aligned} (w_h^x, w_{h'}^x) &= (c_0^x)^{-2} (| \begin{smallmatrix} a \\ 2p_a+h \end{smallmatrix} : \begin{smallmatrix} a \\ 2p_a+h' \end{smallmatrix} | \\ &- \sum_{r \in [a, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_r - 1]} c_i^r (| \begin{smallmatrix} r \\ i+h \end{smallmatrix} : \begin{smallmatrix} a \\ 2p_a+h' \end{smallmatrix} | + | \begin{smallmatrix} r \\ i+h' \end{smallmatrix} : \begin{smallmatrix} a \\ 2p_a+h \end{smallmatrix} | \\ &+ \sum_{r, r' \in [a, \sigma], i \in [0, 2p_r - 1], i' \in [0, 2p_{r'} - 1]} c_i^r c_{i'}^{r'} | \begin{smallmatrix} r \\ i+h \end{smallmatrix} : \begin{smallmatrix} r' \\ i'+h' \end{smallmatrix} |). \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$(w_h^x, w_{h'}^x) = | \begin{smallmatrix} x \\ h \end{smallmatrix} : \begin{smallmatrix} x \\ h' \end{smallmatrix} |.$$

(See 2.8.) This completes the inductive proof of Proposition 2.13.

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 0.2

3.1. Let $V, Q, (,), \mathbf{n}, n, \kappa, Is(V)$ be as in 1.1. Let $Is(V)^0$ be the identity component of $Is(V)$. A subspace V' of V is said to be isotropic if $(,)$ and Q are zero on V' . Let \mathcal{F} be the set of all sequences $V_* = (0 = V_0 \subset V_1 \subset V_2 \subset \dots \subset V_{\mathbf{n}} = V)$ of subspaces of V such that $\dim V_i = i$ for $i \in [0, \mathbf{n}]$, $Q|_{V_i} = 0$ and $V_i^\perp = V_{\mathbf{n}-i}$ for all $i \in [0, n]$. (For such V_* , V_i is an isotropic subspace for $i \in [0, n]$). Now $Is(V)$ acts naturally (transitively) on \mathcal{F} .

Let $p_1 \geq p_2 \geq \cdots \geq p_\sigma$ (or p_*) be as in 1.2. (If $\kappa = 0, Q \neq 0$ we assume that σ is even.) Let $(V_*, V'_*) \in \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$ be such that for any $r \in [1, \sigma]$ we have

$$\dim(V'_{p_{<r}+i} \cap V_{p_{<r}+i}) = p_{<r} + i - r, \quad \dim(V'_{p_{<r}+i} \cap V_{p_{<r}+i+1}) = p_{<r} + i - r + 1$$

if $i \in [1, p_r - 1]$;

$$\dim(V'_{p_{\leq r}} \cap V_{\mathbf{n}-p_{<r}-1}) = p_{\leq r} - r, \quad \dim(V'_{p_{\leq r}} \cap V_{\mathbf{n}-p_{<r}}) = p_{\leq r} - r + 1.$$

Here $p_{\leq r} = \sum_{i \in [1, r]} p_i, p_{<r} = \sum_{i \in [1, r-1]} p_i$. Let $g \in Is(V)^0, \tilde{g} \in Is(V)^0$ be unipotent elements such that $gV_* = V'_*, \tilde{g}V_* = V'_*$. Let $N = g - 1, \tilde{N} = \tilde{g} - 1$. We assume that

if $Q = 0$ or $p = 2$ then $\mathcal{M}(N, V) = \mathcal{M}(\tilde{N}, V)$ consists of $2p_1 \geq 2p_2 \geq \cdots \geq 2p_\sigma$ (and 1 if $\kappa = 1$);

if $Q \neq 0$ and $p \neq 2$ then $\mathcal{M}(N, V) = \mathcal{M}(\tilde{N}, V)$ consists of $2p_1 + \psi(1) \geq 2p_2 + \psi(2) \geq \cdots \geq 2p_\sigma + \psi(s)$ (and 1 if $\kappa = 1$) with $\psi(r)$ as in 2.1.

We show:

(a) *there exists $T \in Is(V)^0$ such that $\tilde{g} = TgT^{-1}, T(V_*) = V_*, T(V'_*) = V'_*$.*

Let $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{\sigma+\kappa}$ be the sequence of vectors associated in [L4, 3.3] to V_*, V'_*, g (each v_i is uniquely defined up to multiplication by ± 1). Let $\tilde{v}_1, \tilde{v}_2, \dots, \tilde{v}_{\sigma+\kappa}$ be the analogous sequence defined in terms of V_*, V'_*, \tilde{g} instead of V_*, V'_*, g . From the definitions, $w_i^r := g^{-p_r+i} v_r$ ($r \in [1, \sigma + \kappa], i \in \mathbf{Z}$) is a (g, p_*) -adapted collection of vectors in V . Similarly, $\tilde{w}_i^r := \tilde{g}^{-p_r+i} \tilde{v}_r$ ($r \in [1, \sigma + \kappa], i \in \mathbf{Z}$) is a (\tilde{g}, p_*) -adapted collection of vectors in V . Using 1.3(a) we see that there is a unique linear isomorphism $T : V \rightarrow V$ such that $T(w_i^r) = \tilde{w}_i^r$ for all $r \in [1, \sigma + \kappa], i \in [0, 2p_r - 1]$.

Using Proposition 1.6 (in the case where $Q = 0$ or $p = 2$) or Proposition 2.13 (in the case where $Q \neq 0$ and $p \neq 2$) we see that there exist functions $\epsilon, \tilde{\epsilon} : [1, \sigma + \kappa] \rightarrow \{1, -1\}, t \mapsto \epsilon_t, t \mapsto \tilde{\epsilon}_t$, such that $(\epsilon_y w_i^y, \epsilon_x w_j^x) = (\tilde{\epsilon}_y \tilde{w}_i^y, \tilde{\epsilon}_x \tilde{w}_j^x)$ for all $x, y \in [1, \sigma + \kappa], i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$. Replacing v_r by $\epsilon_r v_r$ and \tilde{v}_r by $\tilde{\epsilon}_r \tilde{v}_r$ we see that we can assume that

$$(b) \quad (w_i^y, w_j^x) = (\tilde{w}_i^y, \tilde{w}_j^x)$$

for all $x, y \in [1, \sigma + \kappa], i, j \in \mathbf{Z}$. Thus we have $(T(w_i^y), T(w_j^x)) = (w_i^y, w_j^x)$ for all $x, y \in [1, \sigma + \kappa], i \in [0, 2p_x - 1], j \in [0, 2p_y - 1]$. Moreover, if $Q \neq 0, p = 2$, we have $Q(w_i^y) = Q(\tilde{w}_i^y) = Q(T(w_i^y)) = 0$ for $y \in [1, r], i \in [0, 2p_y - 1]$ and $Q(w_0^{\sigma+1}) = Q(\tilde{w}_0^{\sigma+1}) = Q(T(w_0^{\sigma+1})) = 1$ if $\kappa = 1$. Since $\{w_i^y; y \in [1, \sigma + \kappa], i \in [0, 2p_y - 1]\}$ is a basis of V , we see that $T \in Is(V)$.

Let $x, y \in [1, \sigma + \kappa], i \in \mathbf{Z}, j \in [0, 2p_y - 1]$. Since $T \in Is(V)$ we have $(T(w_i^y), T(w_j^x)) = (w_i^y, w_j^x)$ that is $(T(w_i^y), \tilde{w}_j^x) = (w_i^y, w_j^x)$. Moreover we have $(\tilde{w}_i^y, \tilde{w}_j^x) = (w_i^y, w_j^x)$, see (b). Thus $(T(w_i^y), \tilde{w}_j^x) = (\tilde{w}_i^y, \tilde{w}_j^x)$ and $(T(w_i^y) - \tilde{w}_i^y, \tilde{w}_j^x) = 0$. Since the elements $\tilde{w}_j^x, (x \in [1, \sigma + \kappa], j \in [0, 2p_x - 1])$ form a basis of V it

follows that $\xi := T(w_i^y) - \tilde{w}_i^y \in V^\perp$. If $\kappa = 0$ or $p \neq 2$ it follows that $\xi = 0$. If $\kappa = 1$ and $p = 2$ we have $T(w_i^y) = \tilde{w}_i^y + \xi$ hence $Q(T(w_i^y)) = Q(\tilde{w}_i^y) + Q(\xi)$. Since $T \in Is(V)$ this implies $Q(w_i^y) = Q(\tilde{w}_i^y) + Q(\xi)$. But from the definitions we have $Q(w_i^y) = Q(\tilde{w}_i^y)$ hence $Q(\xi) = 0$ so that $\xi = 0$. We see that in any case $\xi = 0$ that is $T(w_i^y) = \tilde{w}_i^y$ (for $y \in [1, \sigma + \kappa], i \in \mathbf{Z}$).

For $y \in [1, \sigma + \kappa], i \in \mathbf{Z}$ we have $T(g(w_i^y)) = T(w_{i+1}^y) = \tilde{w}_{i+1}^y = \tilde{g}(\tilde{w}_i^y) = \tilde{g}(T(w_i^y))$. Since the elements w_i^y ($y \in [1, \sigma + \kappa], i \in [0, 2p_y - 1]$) form a basis of V , it follows that $Tg = \tilde{g}T$.

From the definitions, for any $r \in [1, \sigma], i \in [0, p_r]$, the subspace $V_{p_{<r}+i}$ is generated by w_h^t ($t < r, h \in [p_t, 2p_t - 1]$) and by w_h^r ($h \in [p_t, p_t + i - 1]$); similarly, the subspace $V_{p_{<r}+i}$ is generated by \tilde{w}_h^t ($t < r, h \in [p_t, 2p_t - 1]$) and by \tilde{w}_h^r ($h \in [p_t, p_t + i - 1]$). Applying T we see that the subspace $T(V_{p_{<r}+i})$ is generated by $T(w_h^t) = \tilde{w}_h^t$ ($t < r, h \in [p_t, 2p_t - 1]$) and by $T(w_h^r) = \tilde{w}_h^r$ ($h \in [p_t, p_t + i - 1]$). It follows that $T(V_{p_{<r}+i}) = V_{p_{<r}+i}$. Thus we have $T(V_*) = V_*$. From $gV_* = V'_*$, $\tilde{g}V_* = V'_*$, $T(V_*) = V_*$, $Tg = \tilde{g}T$ we deduce $T(V'_*) = V'_*$.

We show that $T \in Is(V)^0$. If $Q = 0$ or $k = 1$ this is obvious. Now assume that $Q \neq 0, \kappa = 0$. We have $T(V_n) = V'_n = g(V_n)$. Since $g \in Is(V)^0$, we see that V_n and $g(V_n)$ are in the same $Is(V)^0$ -orbit. Hence $T(V_n)$ and V_n are in the same $Is(V)^0$ -orbit that is, $T \in Is(V)^0$. This completes the proof of (a).

3.2. We now prove Theorem 0.2. Using [L4, 5.2(a)] we see that it is enough to prove the theorem for a particular $w \in C_{min}$; then it will automatically hold for any $w \in C_{min}$. We can assume that G is adjoint and almost simple. Moreover for each isogeny class of almost simple groups it is enough to consider one group in the isogeny class and the result will be automatically true for the other groups in the isogeny class. If G is of type A the result is easily proved; we omit the details. If G is of type B, C or D , we can assume that $G = Is(V)^0$ with V as in 1.1. Then for any $w \in C_{min}$ we have $\mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma \neq \emptyset$ by [L4, 4.6(a)] and for a specific $w \in C_{min}$ the G action on \mathfrak{B}_w^γ is transitive by 3.1(a). Now assume that G is simple of exceptional type. We can assume that \mathbf{k} is an algebraic closure of a finite field \mathbf{F}_q with q elements. (We assume also that $q - 1$ is sufficiently divisible.) We choose an \mathbf{F}_q -split rational structure on G with Frobenius map $F : G \rightarrow G$. Note that $F(\gamma) = \gamma$. Now F induces a morphism $\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ denoted again by F and \mathfrak{B}_w^γ has a natural Frobenius map $(g, B) \mapsto (F(g), F(B))$ denoted again by F . We calculate the number of fixed points of $F : \mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma$: using the method of [L4, 1.2] this is reduced to a computer calculation which shows that this number is equal to $|G(\mathbf{F}_q)|$. Since this holds when q is replaced by any power of q we conclude that \mathfrak{B}_w^γ is an irreducible variety of dimension equal to $\dim(G)$. By [L4, 5.2] the G -action on \mathfrak{B}_w^γ has finite isotropy groups. Hence each G -orbit on \mathfrak{B}_w^γ has dimension equal to $\dim(G)$. It follows that \mathfrak{B}_w^γ is a single G -orbit. This completes the proof of Theorem 0.2.

3.3. Here is a complement to Theorem 0.2. Assume that either p is not a bad prime for G or that G is a simple exceptional group with p arbitrary. Let $C \in \underline{\mathbf{W}}_{el}$

and let $w \in C_{min}$. Let γ be a unipotent class in class in G such that $\gamma \neq \Phi(C)$. Then

(a) \mathfrak{B}_w^γ is a union of infinitely many G -orbits.

If p is not a bad prime for G then this follows from [L4, 5.8(b)]. Now assume that G is a simple exceptional group. As in 3.2 we calculate the number of fixed points of $F : \mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma$ with the aid of a computer (F is relative to an \mathbf{F}_q -structure as in 3.2.) We find that this number is either 0 (for all q) or a polynomial in q of degree $> \dim(G)$. The conclusion follows. We expect that (a) holds without assumptions on G or p .

4. NOT NECESSARILY ELLIPTIC ELEMENTS

4.1. Let $C \in \underline{\mathbf{W}}$. Let $\gamma = \Phi(C)$, see 0.1. Let $w \in C_{min}$. We consider the following property:

(a) \mathfrak{B}_w^γ is a single G -orbit and $\dim \mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma = (1/2)(\dim G_{ad} + \dim \gamma - \mu(w) + \underline{l}(w))$. We show that (a) holds if $C \in \underline{\mathbf{W}}_{el}$. The first assertion of (a) follows from 0.2. In particular we have $\mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma \neq \emptyset$ so that $C \dashv \gamma$. Using [L4, 4.4(b)] and [L4, 5.7(iv)] we see that $\dim \mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma = \dim G_{ad}$ and $\dim G_{ad} - \dim \gamma = \underline{l}(w)$. Note that $\mu(w) = 0$. Hence $(1/2)(\dim G_{ad} + \dim \gamma - \mu(w) + \underline{l}(w)) = \dim G_{ad}$ and (a) follows in this case.

We now drop the assumption that $C \in \underline{\mathbf{W}}_{el}$.

Proposition 4.2. (i) If 4.1(a) holds for some $w \in C_{min}$ then it holds for any $w \in C_{min}$.

(ii) Assume that G is simple of type $\neq B, C, D$; then 4.1(a) holds for any $w \in C_{min}$.

The proof is given in 4.5, 4.6. We expect that (ii) holds without any assumption.

4.3. Let $C \in \underline{\mathbf{W}}$. Let $w \in C_{min}$. Let K be the set of all elements of S which appear in some/any reduced expression of w . Let \mathcal{C} be the conjugacy class of w in \mathbf{W}_K . From [GP, 3.1.12] we see that w has minimal length among the elements of \mathcal{C} . Let X be the variety consisting of the pairs (P, L) where $P \in \mathcal{P}_K$ and L is a Levi subgroup of P . For any $(P, L) \in X$ we may identify canonically \mathbf{W}_K with the Weyl group of L and we denote by $\gamma_{P,L}$ the unipotent conjugacy class in L associated to \mathcal{C} by the analogue of Φ for L . Note that $x\gamma_{P,L}x^{-1} = \gamma_{xPx^{-1}, xLx^{-1}}$ for any $x \in G$. From [L4, 1.1] have $\gamma_{P,L} \subset \gamma$. Let Y be the variety consisting of all triples (g, B, L) where $B \in \mathcal{B}$, L is a Levi subgroup of P_B^K , $g \in \gamma_{P_B^K, L}$ and $(B, gBg^{-1}) \in \mathcal{O}_w$. Note that G acts on Y by conjugation on all factors. We have the following result:

(a) Y is a single G -orbit; if \mathcal{I} is the isotropy group of $(g, B, L) \in Y$ then $\mathcal{I}^0 = \mathcal{Z}_L^0$ (a torus of dimension $\dim \mathcal{Z}_G + \mu(w)$).

Note that G acts on X transitively (by conjugation) and the isotropy group of (P, L) is L . Define $r : Y \rightarrow X$ by $(g, B, L) \mapsto (P_B^K, L)$. This map is G -equivariant. Hence it is enough to show that for any $(P, L) \in X$, $r^{-1}(P, L)$ is a single L -orbit

and the isotropy group in L at (g, B, L) has identity component equal to \mathcal{Z}_L^0 . But $r^{-1}(P, L)$ can be identified with $\mathfrak{B}_w^{\gamma'}$ (defined like \mathfrak{B}_w^γ in terms of $L, \gamma' = \gamma_{P,L}, w$ instead of G, γ, w). Then the desired statement follows from 0.2 applied to L and from [L4, 5.2] applied to L .

Let Z be the variety consisting of all $(g, B) \in \mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma$ such that for some Levi subgroup L of P_B^K we have $g \in \gamma_{P_B^K, L}$ (hence $g \in L$). Note that G acts on Z by conjugation on both factors. Define $\pi : Y \rightarrow Z$ by $\pi(g, B, L) = (g, B)$. This map is clearly surjective; it is also G -equivariant. Hence using (a) we see that Z is a single G -orbit. The fibre of π at $(g, B) \in Z$ can be identified with the set R of Levi subgroups L' of $P := P_B^K$ such that $g \in \gamma_{P, L'}$ (hence $g \in L'$). Let $L \in R$ and let U be the unipotent radical of P . Then

$$R = \{uLu^{-1}; u \in U, g \in uLu^{-1}\} = \{uLu^{-1}; u \in U, ug = gu\} \cong R_0$$

where $R_0 = \{u \in U; gu = ug\}$. By [HS], R_0 is a connected unipotent group and by [L1, 2.9(a)], we have $\dim(R_0) = \dim U - (1/2)(\dim \gamma - \dim \gamma')$ where $\gamma' = \gamma_{P, L}$. We apply [L4, 5.7(iv)] to L (using 0.2 and [L4, 4.4(b)] for L); we obtain $\dim \gamma' = \dim L - \dim \mathcal{Z}_L - \underline{l}(w)$. Note also that $\dim U = (\dim G - \dim L)/2$ and $\dim \mathcal{Z}_L = \dim \mathcal{Z}_G + \mu(w)$. Hence

$$\dim(R_0) = (1/2)(\dim G_{ad} - \dim \gamma - \mu(w) - \underline{l}(w)).$$

4.4. In the setup of 4.3 we assume that \mathbf{k} is an algebraic closure of a finite field \mathbf{F}_q with q elements. (We assume also that $q - 1$ is sufficiently divisible.) We choose an \mathbf{F}_q -split rational structure on G with Frobenius map $F : G \rightarrow G$. Note that $F(\gamma) = \gamma$. Now F induces morphisms $X \rightarrow X, Y \rightarrow Y, Z \rightarrow Z, \mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma$ denoted again by F . We show that

$$(a) \quad |Z^F| = |G_{ad}^F| q^{-(1/2)(\dim G_{ad} - \dim \gamma - \mu(w) - \underline{l}(w))} (q - 1)^{-\mu(w)}.$$

The map $\pi : Y \rightarrow Z$ restricts to a map $\pi' : Y^F \rightarrow Z^F$. Let $(g, B) \in Z^F$. By the arguments in 4.3, $\pi'^{-1}(g, B)$ is the set of fixed points of F on a principal homogeneous space of a connected (unipotent) group hence this set is nonempty and has cardinal equal to q raised to a power equal to the dimension of that unipotent group. We see that $|Z^F| = |Y^F| q^{-(1/2)(\dim G_{ad} - \dim \gamma - \mu(w) - \underline{l}(w))}$. It remains to show that $|Y^F| = |G_{ad}^F| (q - 1)^{-\mu(w)}$. The map $r : Y \rightarrow X$ restricts to a map set $r' : Y^F \rightarrow X^F$. Since $|X^F| = |G^F|/|L^F|$ and $|L^F| = |L_{ad}^F| (q - 1)^{\mu(w)}$ it is enough to show that for any $(P, L) \in X^F$ we have $|r'^{-1}(P, L)| = |L_{ad}^F|$. This follows from the fact that $r'^{-1}(P, L) = (r^{-1}(P, L))^F$ and $r^{-1}(P, L)$ is a homogeneous space for L_{ad} with finite isotropy groups (see 4.1). This completes the proof of (a).

4.5. We prove 4.2(i). We can assume that we are in the setup of 4.4. Assume that 4.1(a) holds for some $w \in C_{min}$. Since $Z \subset \mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma$ and Z is a single G -orbit it follows that $\mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma = Z$ and $|(\mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma)^F|$ is given by the right hand side of 4.4(a). Since

$|(\mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma)^F|$ is independent of the choice of w in C_{min} we deduce that if $w' \in C_{min}$ then $|(\mathfrak{B}_{w'}^\gamma)^F|$ is given by the right hand side of 4.4(a). Let us define Z' in terms of w' in the same way as Z was defined in terms of w . Then 4.4(a) applied to w' instead of w shows that $|Z'^F|$ is again given by the right hand side of (a). (Note that $\underline{l}(w) = \underline{l}(w'), \mu(w) = \mu(w')$.) Thus $|(\mathfrak{B}_{w'}^\gamma)^F| = |Z'^F|$. Since $Z'^F \subset (\mathfrak{B}_{w'}^\gamma)^F$ it follows that $(\mathfrak{B}_{w'}^\gamma - Z')^F = \emptyset$. Since this holds when F is replaced by any power of F it follows that $\mathfrak{B}_{w'}^\gamma - Z' = \emptyset$ that is $\mathfrak{B}_{w'}^\gamma = Z'$. Since Z' is a single G -orbit it follows that $\mathfrak{B}_{w'}^\gamma$ is a single G -orbit. Since $\dim Z' = (1/2)(\dim G_{ad} + \dim \gamma - \mu(w') + \underline{l}(w'))$ (by the arguments in 4.3) we see that $\dim \mathfrak{B}_{w'}^\gamma = (1/2)(\dim G_{ad} + \dim \gamma - \mu(w') + \underline{l}(w'))$. This proves 4.2(i).

4.6. We prove 4.2(ii). It is easy to see that 4.2(ii) holds if G is of type A . We now assume that G is of exceptional type. We can assume that we are in the setup of 4.4. We compute the number $|(\mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma)^F|$; using the method of [L4, 1.2] this is reduced to a computer calculation which shows that this number is equal to the right hand side of 4.4(a). It follows that $|(\mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma)^F| = |Z^F|$. Since $Z^F \subset (\mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma)^F$ it follows that $(\mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma - Z)^F = \emptyset$. Since this holds when F is replaced by any power of F it follows that $\mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma - Z = \emptyset$ that is $\mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma = Z$. Since Z is a single G -orbit it follows that \mathfrak{B}_w^γ is a single G -orbit. Since $\dim Z = (1/2)(\dim G_{ad} + \dim \gamma - \mu(w) + \underline{l}(w))$ (by the arguments in 4.3) we see that $\dim \mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma = (1/2)(\dim G_{ad} + \dim \gamma - \mu(w) + \underline{l}(w))$. This proves 4.2(ii).

4.7. Let $C \in \underline{\mathbf{W}}$ and let $w \in C_{min}$. From the proof in 4.5 we see that property 4.1(a) holds if and only if the following holds:

(a) *for any $(g, B) \in \mathfrak{B}_w^\gamma$ there exists a Levi subgroup L of P_B^K such that $g \in \gamma_{P_B^K, L}$ (hence $g \in L$). (Notation of 4.3).*

4.8. We give an alternative definition of the map $\Phi : \underline{\mathbf{W}} \rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{G}}$ of [L4, 4.5] assuming that G is simple of exceptional type.

(a) *Let $C \in \underline{\mathbf{W}}$. There exists a unique $\gamma \in \underline{\mathbf{G}}$ such that $C \dashv \gamma$ and such that if $\gamma' \in \underline{\mathbf{G}}$ and $C \dashv \gamma'$ then $\gamma \subset \bar{\gamma}'$. We have $\gamma = \Phi(C)$.*

Note that when p is not a bad prime this is already in [L4]. The proof in the case where p is a bad prime is similar (based on computer calculation). We expect that (a) holds for arbitrary G .

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